

said, was placed upon a flat stone, with stones arranged round the sides, and a large stone upon the top as a cover. The vessels are stated for the most part to have contained calcined human bones, and in one was a flint knife. As this excavation had been made in the hopes of discovering treasure, the find was not considered to be of any value; therefore, these cinerary urns and food-vessels, some of which were, from descriptions given, of an ornamental character, were permitted to fall in pieces, and at the present time only one small fragment, about two or three inches square, is all that remains of them. Thus no exact particulars are known of this important find. The next time the barrow was dug into was in March 1887; this time by Mr. J. C. Priestley, who was then a guest of Mrs. Collins Prichard. He having heard what had formerly been found in the Twmpath (the name by which the barrow is known), determined to ascertain for himself if there were any burials left. He obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Bertie Prichard, and in the course of an hour he met with a cinerary urn, filled with calcined bones. It was discovered about six feet from the centre, upon the south-east side of the barrow, near the edge of the trench that had been made by Mr. Collins Prichard. This cinerary urn had been placed upon the earth with stones built up to protect the sides, and one large one placed upon the top. Mr. Priestley succeeded in getting this fine specimen, which is called No. 1 interment, without any mishap. It is 1 foot 2 inches high, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and 3 feet 5 inches in circumference at the widest part. It is ornamented with three lines made with twisted thong, pressed into the clay when moist; then follows a wide zigzag ornament made in the same manner, below which are again three lines, likewise made by the impression of twisted thong; and immediately below these last lines are thumb-markings, on a raised rib running round the wide part of the urn. There is a similar raised rib with

thumb-markings three inches beneath the first. The urn contained calcined bones at the bottom, the top part being occupied by fine earth. Upon examining the contents, mixed with the human bones towards the bottom of the vessel, but in the centre, was the skeleton of a mole, twenty-two lower jaw-bones of the



Cinerary Urn found in a Barrow in the Parish of Colwinston, Glamorganshire.
1 linear.

field-mouse, and eleven lower jaw-bones of the shrew-mouse; also a quantity of small rib-bones. The question arises, How did these animal bones get into the urn? The urn was unbroken, the earth inside was convex on the top, and the covering-stone apparently

fitted tight, there being a perfect black circle upon it, the impression of the top of the vessel. It would appear from these facts that the bones were deposited at the time of the interment. Indeed, animals destitute of upper jaws could not have worked their way in. The calcined bones were submitted to Dr. Garson, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who pronounced them to be human and adult; mixed with them were a few fragments of bones of pig, also burnt, probably the remains of the funeral feast. This urn has been presented to the British Museum.

Interment No. 2 was found about two feet to the east of No. 1, upon the south side of the excavation. It consisted of a fine cinerary urn, more highly ornamented than No. 1, with the twisted thong in various patterns. Its dimensions are as follow: height $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $13\frac{7}{8}$ inches; and the greatest diameter, $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It was placed upon a stone slab, with protecting stones for the sides and top, and was filled with burnt bones, among which was a bone pin calcined, two inches in length, with a large eye, the end broken off. It is well made, and one-third of an inch in diameter, and no doubt served to fasten the garment on the body before the cremation took place. Such pins do not appear to be of common occurrence, as Canon Greenwell has only met with four of them associated with burnt bones, and twelve unburnt bodies, each accompanied by a pin (*British Barrows*, p. 31). One rather similar is figured in *British Barrows*, p. 352, fig. 141.

Mr. Priestley, having obtained permission to make a thorough examination of this barrow, invited me to join him, and, through the hospitality of Mrs. Prichard, we were entertained during the week. We commenced operations on the 25th April last, with the gamekeeper, David Mainwaring, and three labourers. The barrow is 58 feet in diameter, and between 4 and 5 feet high. We began on the east side, by making a trench north and south, cutting off the edge, throwing

back as we went, until we turned over the entire barrow, with the exception of a small portion at the north-west end, which, judging from former experience of diggers, rarely contains any remains of burials. Nothing whatever was found on the north or west sides.

During the process of throwing over the earth, Mr. Priestley discovered, in the body of the mound, a flint scraper or knife, with a trimmed edge, an inch and three-quarters in length. It is not quite perfect, as the end with the bulb of percussion is wanting; this, and other flints which were subsequently found in the body of the barrow, bears out the experience of Canon Greenwell, who says,¹ "There is a fact connected with these implements, and of some interest in itself, which becomes of importance from the evidence it affords in relation to the cause of such articles being deposited with the dead. Those implements of flint which are found placed in immediate connection with the body appear, in most instances, to be perfectly new, and as if made for the burial; whilst those found in the material of the barrows, and not associated with an interment, have, as a rule, been evidently in use, some of them, indeed, showing abundant signs of having answered their purpose for a lengthened time."

Subsequently, another portion of a flint knife, very thin and finely trimmed, was found among the material thrown over; this piece is nearly one inch in length; as well as a small scraper, of rounded form, but thin, seven-eighths of an inch high by one inch wide.

At a distance of fifteen feet from the east end of the barrow, and at a depth of two feet from the surface, some large rough pieces of stone were met with, which we subsequently found extended from north to south for a length of eighteen feet, occupying the central portion of the barrow. These stones formed a sort of rough wall or enclosure, and they rested upon large flat slabs of mountain-limestone; these slabs

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 50.

were afterwards discovered to extend over the whole central area, the dimensions of this flooring being 25 north and south, and 18 feet east and west.

The flooring was found to rest upon fine earth of about one foot in thickness, below which was the natural undisturbed rock. Above the large flat stones was a layer of small rubbly stones. Upon the east, south, and west sides of this floor was a sort of rough wall, composed of large slabs and stones about two feet in width, some set up on end. This wall was also met with for a few feet at the north-east corner, but could not be traced further on the north side. It was, perhaps, destroyed when the first trench was cut into the barrow, or, possibly, may never have been erected. The urns were mostly found at a uniform depth of two feet from the surface of the mound, covered over with loose earth and clay, over which a large quantity of irregular-shaped stones had been thrown as a capping to the barrow.

It is a very rare circumstance, if not unique, to find a barrow paved with stone. I have failed to find a parallel case, even amongst the large number opened by Canon Greenwell; it is also rare to meet with enclosing walls within barrows. Something of the nature of a wall was, however, found by Canon Greenwell in the parish of Langton,¹ in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and at Etton,² also in the East Riding of Yorkshire, he found what appeared to be a circular wall of flints and chalk, irregularly formed, enclosing the place of burning; it was eleven feet in diameter. Walls have been found within long barrows in several places, but it is a remarkable circumstance to have met with this one in a round barrow.

It should also be noted that, in all cases where an enclosing wall has been met with, the circle or enclosure has been incomplete, and that was the case in the barrow now under consideration. It is quite certain that all the thirteen interments discovered within

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 137.

² *Ibid.*, p. 284.

this enclosure were primary, and that those on the outside were secondary.

Canon Greenwell, on page 8 of *British Barrows*, thinks that if the idea of a fence be entertained, it was intended to prevent the exit of the spirits of those buried within rather than to guard against disturbance from without.

In some parts of the barrow, for instance, on the south side and north-east side, at from fifteen to twenty feet from the outside, several black streaks and patches mixed with reddened clay and fragments of charcoal were met with, which gave the idea that after the cremation some of the *débris* had been thrown into the barrow, together with the earth, to form the mound. Amongst the stones thrown out from among the material of the barrow was one with a large oval hollow in the centre; it had been broken in two, and only one half was found; it measured 11 inches in length by 9 inches, and 6 inches in thickness; the hollow or cup is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 5 inches in diameter. It looked as though it might have been part of a quern or hand-millstone. It is a remarkable fact that no perfect quern has ever been discovered in a barrow. If this stone has formed part of a quern, it may be in consequence of its having been broken, and therefore of no further use, that it was thrown into the barrow to help to fill it up.

A precisely similar one was discovered by Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., in a ring-barrow at Boscowen-Un, in Cornwall, and is figured in *Nænia Cornubiaæ* by Mr. Borlase.

Four other flints were found in throwing back the earth; one a scraper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by 1 inch wide; another $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide; and two smaller pieces, all incomplete; also a fragment of cherty flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

In another portion of the barrow an angular piece of soft stone, about 6 inches wide by 4 inches high, having deep marks scored in it with some blunt instrument, was met with.

Interment No. 3 was discovered, at two feet from the surface of the mound, on the south side of the walled enclosure, about nine feet east-south-east of the centre, and consisted originally of a small cinerary urn of reddish colour, with the usual ornament made by means of twisted thong; but, owing to the roots of a tree growing down into the interment, the urn was much crushed. What remained of it showed that it had been inverted, or that it rested upon a flat stone. It contained calcined bones, which were examined by Dr. Garson, who pronounced them to have belonged probably to a woman.

Interment No. 4 was met with at the east end of the barrow, about twelve feet north-east of the centre, and about seventeen feet from the east side; it was placed in a stone cist which was built up against the internal wall of the barrow. It was composed of flat stones, one placed on the bottom, and others were set up on end to form the sides, top, back, and front. The height of the interior was 1 foot 10 inches, depth 1 foot 4 inches, width 1 foot 2 inches; there was no urn; the interment was after cremation, and the calcined bones which it contained were insufficient for Dr. Garson to form any opinion upon, further than that the remains were human. Several pieces of charcoal were among the bones, and the remainder of the cist was filled up with fine earth. This was probably a secondary interment.

Interment No. 5 was found at about seven feet south-south-east of the centre, at two feet from the surface of the mound. It was enclosed and preserved by means of a small cist built up by flat stones being placed on edge. The urn is 9 inches in height by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth; it is ornamented with five encompassing lines, made by impressing a piece of twisted thong on the clay when soft; below these are two raised bands or ridges. It contained calcined bones, and was filled in to the brim with fine sifted earth. The whole contents were removed, and,

at the suggestion of Mr. Herbert Prichard, a fire was lighted inside, with a view of hardening the urn, but it was so firmly wedged in between the side stones that it was found to be impossible to remove it without first taking it to pieces. The bones were much comminuted, and Dr. Garson is of opinion that they are those of a child.

Interment No. 6.—This was a secondary interment; it was found on the south slope of the barrow, about sixteen feet south-west of the centre, and at five feet from the enclosing wall; it consisted of a small hole sunk only one foot from the surface of the mound, the sides of which had been lined with clay and then hardened by making a fire in it, the clay being reddened to a thickness of two inches; it contained calcined bones, two pieces of bronze and fragments of bronze, one of which might have belonged to a knife, the other to a pricker or awl. As to bronze awls or prickers, Canon Greenwell says it must not be supposed, because in some barrows no other implements than those of stone have been found, that such barrows belong to a time before the introduction of bronze, for its absence by no means proves that it was unknown.¹ There were likewise three curious pieces of bone with holes bored through them, which may have served as beads. The bones were submitted to Dr. Garson, who, from their fragmentary character, could not say to which sex they belonged, but considered them to be of an adult. The entrance to this interment on the southern slope was protected by some stones being placed against it.

Interment No. 7 was on the south side of the barrow, at one foot beneath the surface of the mound, a few feet eastwards of No. 6; the urn was nearly destroyed, presumably from being so near the surface. Only a few fragments were met with. It had contained calcined bones, and the earth surrounding it was much reddened by fire, and pieces of charcoal and

¹ *British Barrows*, p. 46.

ashes were plentiful. The interment had been protected by being placed upon a flat stone, with one laid upon the top, and others placed against the mouth of the hollow which had been made on the south side.

Interment No. 8 was upon the south-west side of the barrow, about five feet from the enclosing wall, and eighteen feet from the centre. Like No. 6 it consisted of a large pocket made of clay, and hardened by means of fire, as the clay and surroundings were red and black to a depth of three inches. At the bottom were a quantity of calcined bones, too fragmentary to be identified. The mouth or opening made to this interment was on the western slope protected, like the others, with stones placed against it.

Interment No. 9 was on the southern side, about eighteen feet from the centre, and at two feet from the surface of the mound; it was placed, like the former, in a hole lined with clay. In it were a quantity of calcined human bones and much charcoal; a flat piece of stone was placed on the top, and the entrance of the hollow on the south was protected by another large stone.

Having completed this brief account of the various interments discovered in this barrow, it only remains for me to add a few remarks.

It will be seen that the barrow was a remarkable one, containing no less than thirteen primary interments after cremation, that is to say, there were thirteen urns placed upon the platform of stones before the earth was thrown up over it. Subsequently five secondary interments were made in the east, west, and south sides of the barrow respectively. I fail to discover another instance of so many interments after cremation, of this early period, being recorded from either England or Wales.

There is a tradition that a battle was fought on the "Golden Mile",¹ between the Irish or Saxons and the

¹ The tradition made to fit the name of the now enclosed common called the "Golden Mile" was that Jestyn ap Gwrgant, last native

DENBIGH CASTLE.

BY MAJOR LLOYD WILLIAMS.

(Read at Denbigh, August 1887.)

THE grand old ruin of Denbigh Castle holds a very interesting position in relation to the other castellated remains in the Principality. Erected at a period anterior to the type of castles known as Edwardian, to which it has, however, many points of resemblance, it yet indicates an older design, having much in common with works of an earlier date.

The plan is essentially that of a Norman fortress, extended and strengthened, and having its arrangements dictated by the form of the ground, and also most probably by the outline of a hill-fort of a primitive design, which, we may reasonably conclude, once occupied the site. The existence of a fortress of twelfth-century date can only be suggested by analogy with other buildings of that period. While the plan so closely resembles a castle of Norman times, an examination of the present structure indicates that the entire mass of the walling is of later date. The earlier structure may therefore safely be concluded to have been of palisading and deep earthworks, a deepening of the more ancient trenches, and the modification of their plan. By the supposition that the defences were of timber, and not of stone, we may reasonably account for the disappearance of walls of Norman date, a difficult task if we have to suppose that they had ever existed. Looking at the ruins as they now stand, we find ourselves in presence of the work of one period. As the building was erected by Henry Lacy, so is it now in all its general features. We can trace almost every portion of the original

design, so far as regards the ground-plan, and we have the singular evidence of an early plan worked out in late thirteenth century stonework.

The castle is essentially English in its design, not of the advanced Edwardian type, in which was introduced many new elements derived from French works of military fortification—regularity of plan, prominent machicolations, and such like; but an earlier type of work, evidently accommodated to the then existing state of things. It is this feature which adds materially to the interest of the study of the ground-plan of Denbigh Castle, and its consideration enables us to understand the reason of its difference from the castles at Conway, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Harlech, etc., all of which are essentially of Edwardian type, very different in arrangement from Denbigh Castle, but yet sufficiently near in date of erection to enable us to refer to them for comparison.

The resemblance of Denbigh to an English castle is, in its general lines, complete. This may be shown by a comparison, say, with Tonbridge Castle, than which a more essentially English castle cannot be found, although there is one feature, and one only, which does not appear at Denbigh. Tonbridge is of early date; strong walls enclosed an inner ballium; an extension of these, as at Denbigh, enclosed the town, which is, in both places alike, built within the outer ballium. At a period subsequent to the foundation, a huge gateway-tower, not unlike that at Denbigh, was erected at the entrance, approached by a drawbridge from within the town, and in this were the best apartments. The steep hill of Denbigh, which adds so materially to the defences, is represented at Tonbridge by the River Medway, and the deep dry ditches of the one are, or were, channels of water in the other. Apart from details, the only real feature which appears at Tonbridge, but not at Denbigh, is the existence of the circular keep on a lofty mound, the latter being the work of an early period. Its

existence in Norman times led to the erection of the stone keep upon it, in place of the palisading which doubtless once existed.

At Denbigh the details of the work indicate many points of resemblance with the other Edwardian castles. The towers agree in shape and plan with the latter; the arrangements of each tower in a series of well-planned living-rooms are alike; while the peculiar design of a circular tower springing from a square base, with high-pointed stops, are similar in both. Of this arrangement the Burgess Gate affords, perhaps, the most pronounced example in the Principality.

The work at Denbigh calls for special admiration by reason of the very great excellence of the masonry; the stones are admirably cut and worked, while all the details of execution and laying are capital.

The castle proper being planned like an ordinary Norman shell-keep, we should look for a detached chapel for the garrison in the centre of the ballium, where it is described in the Survey, *temp. Elizabeth*; and, in fact, it is to be traced on Speed's Map. There would be another chapel, doubtless on the first floor in one of the towers; but the place named as the "Chapel" was far more probably a domestic hall.

The Chapel of St. Hilary, in the town, was for the service of the towns-folk. In its dedication we may trace evidence of its existence in times prior to the erection of the present castle, for it is hardly likely that such a dedication would have been adopted had the building been called into being only in Norman times; still less so if only in the thirteenth century. We may rather infer, therefore, that the chapel was in existence at a far earlier time, and that its dedication was retained when the building became the chapel of the English community forming the town. The dedication of a church was very seldom changed, and its consideration will often afford us interesting subject for inquiry.

The planning of the town walls was evidently carried

out by the same architect who erected the castle, and they are so arranged as to form an essential portion of the latter. The similarity of design and workmanship, minor differences being overlooked, is sufficient to justify this statement. Two of the principal features are the Goblin Tower and the Burgess Gateway. The former is one of the most remarkable works of the kind in our country, and its skilful plan, to include the outlying spring outside the line of the town walls, is not a little remarkable. Speed's Map shows it apparently higher than at present, and the same remark will apply to the view of Denbigh Castle which appears in the series by the Brothers Buck. The Burgess Gateway is a fine example of a fortified entrance to a town, and its arrangements being so readily traced, render its study of additional interest. Its large upper chamber has doubtless served as the meeting-place of the burgesses, as in like manner the other authority, that of the lords of the castle, had its seat in the Exchequer Tower. The former appears to have been provided with its prison, which, in fact, is mentioned in the charter of Henry de Lacy.

Reference on a map to the topographical positions of the towns and places claimed as of right by Edward I will indicate how steadily the conquest of North Wales was pursued by the English, the base of operations virtually being Chester.

The plan so usual in the fourteenth century, of giving a separate name to each tower of the castle, is well illustrated by the survival of the names of the towers at Denbigh, although they are less musical to the ear than is frequently the case in other fortresses.

The above most excellent description is contributed by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., a gentleman who has devoted much time and thought to archaeology, particularly to that branch of it which applies to architecture, and has earned for himself a high reputation for the masterly manner in which he reasons out his views, and is now looked up to as an authority in

matters of old castles, fortresses, etc. I am happy to know that he agrees with me in thinking that the portion of the ruin on the south-east side, frequently called "The Chapel", was much more probably used as "The Banqueting Hall", particularly as he sees indications of another portion of the castle being used for the purpose of a garrison chapel independent of St. Hilary's.

It is difficult always to assign the exact use to which the different towers were put, as it would vary according to requirements. Those in possession at the particular time might require them for defence, and at other times they would be utilised as the official in charge might think fit. In times of war each tower would be seized and defended by the various tenants of the lord holding their lands from him, on the old tenure, either by knightly service or castle guard. This was the usual custom.

The rooms in the different towers in this castle are somewhat more luxurious than others in the Principality, as every room has its fireplace, and every tower its separate entrance.

SURVEY MADE IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

"The said Castle is built high upon a rock of stone, very stately and beautifully, in a very sweet air, seven miles from the sea; and near to the same Castle are a few houses and a fair chapel, called the Borough of Denbigh.

"The same Borough and Castle being walled about with a strong wall standing high, but in a few places able to be come unto, by reason of the highness of the rock whereupon the said wall standeth. The same wall having two gates with portcullis; whereof the one is north from the said Castle, and goeth down into the Town of Denbigh, called the Suburbs of Denbigh; and the other Gate is northwest from the Gate of the Castle, and is a fair lodging. Every of the said Gates two stories high. And from the West Gate, straight south, the wall is near the Castle, set for strength, and an outer fortress there to the Castle. And south of the said the wall is also near to the Castle, and

two turrets in the same for the defence of the said wall. And a little from it is a gate of the Castle, which goeth into a park adjoining to the same Castle, the same gate being three stories high; and before, without the door thereof, a strong bulwark of stone, as well to hide the gate as to strengthen the same.

“And from that gate in the wall is a round tower of two stories high, metely well repaired. And a little from that two other ... turrets. And next to the same a very strong tower, being built side the square, three stories high, called the Goblin Hole; and in the same a deep well. And north east from that standeth another square tower called the Countess Tower, which is a fair lodging. And northwest from that another round tower. And plain westward from that the wall extendeth to the North-Gate of the wall aforesaid.

“All the said towers in the wall being decayed in the timber-work, except the two gates and one round tower.

“And the way going forth of the said North Gate lieth in the suburbs of Denbigh, wherein the great number of the Burgesses and inhabitants of the said town doth inhabit, the same being three-quarters of a mile long. And in the High Street there is a fair room, wherein the Market is kept every Wednesday, being well served with grain and victual, fish and wildfowl, the same being the shire town of Denbighshire.

“And south-east from the Castle, adjoining upon the wall, lieth the said park, called the Castle Park, which is a ground very fertile and pleasant, wherein the deer cannot stray (being limited) out of the coverts, but are in divers places within the view of the said Castle; the park being two miles about at least, and hath not above fourteen male deer and thirty does and fawns; the same being able to bear four hundred deer. The keeping thereof is granted by the King’s Majesty to one Piers Morton; his Grace’s servant for the term of twenty years.

“The said Castle hath two gates, whereof the one is before mentioned; and the other is the common gate, being in the north side of the same Castle,—a fair strong gate with a port-cullis, three stories high; the corners of the same made with quoin-stones, and the wall is a fair rough wall. At the said north gate is a draught-bridge, and at the other gate before mentioned two other draught-bridges.

“The said Castle is six square, and hath at every square a strong tower; whereof two of them are three stories high, and the others ... stories high. And upon the west part of the said Castle towers of two stories high. All the said towers and wall of the Castle being embattled upon, and every tower and lodg-ing therein very sweet and of good air.

"And within the Castle a building of stone, two great stately chambers called the *Green Chambers*, and under the same fair cellars vaulted; and at the south corner thereof is a fair tower, which is on the way lying to the South Gate. And at the north end of the said Green Chamber was a Hall, the roof and the floor thereof being fully decayed. And plain north from that a great strong tower, seven square, adjoining the great Common Gate. And within the said Castle a fair large Green, wherein standeth a chapel to serve the Castle.

"The great Common Gate is to be repaired with little charge. The Green Chambers and a strong tower wherein the King's Grace's Records doth remain, are all well repaired. All the rest are much in decay in the timber-work, and most in the lead.

"North from the said Castle, within one mile of the same, are two fair parks, paled round, replenished with fallow deer; the one called Garthsnodeoch (Garthysnodiog, now the Crest), being two miles about, in the keeping of John Salisbury the elder, Esquire, Chamberlain of Denbigh, wherein are three hundred deer; whereof fifty are deer antler, and the rest rastall; the which is not able of itself to feed the same deer without good provision of hay for the same deer in the time of winter. The other park is called Mollewie, the herbage whereof, with the keeping of the same, is granted by the King's Majesty to one Nicholas Fortescue, Esquire, for the term of his life, and the fee of £4 : 11 : 0 by the year; the same park being three miles about, replenished with six score fallow deer, whereof fifty are deer antler, and the rest are rastall; the herbage thereof being worth yearly to let."¹

¹ For survey made 4th Elizabeth, A.D. 1562, see 5th Series, vol. iv (1887), p. 338.

NOTES FROM THE REGISTERS OF
ERBISTOCK,

DENBIGH AND FLINTSHIRE.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER, ESQ.

THE list of baptisms in the oldest Register of Erbistock now existing is preceded by the following heading :

"Nomina eorum Baptizat' fuerunt in dict' parochia Anno Trigesimo primo Regni Caroli sec'di dei grat' Angl' Scot' franc' et Hibern' fidei defens' et Anno primo hujus Registerii, Anno Dom' 1679, Joh'es Robinson existen' Rector dict' ecclesiae et Humph' Powell Curat' ibidem.

"Kezia Manley¹ fil' Cornelii Manley Gen'i xxiii die februarii [16⁷⁹/₈₀]

Humphredus fil' Edwardi Morris² quinto die feb' [168¹] ffranciscus Manley filius Cornelii Manley Gener' et Elizabethæ uxor' ejus Baptizatus fuit primo die Octobris [1681]

Robertus filius Edwardi Morris et Mariæ [Marthæ ?] uxor is 17^o die feb' 168²

Cornelius filius Cornelij Manley and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized 13^o die Januarij [1682 or 1683]

Thomas filius Cornelii Manley et Elizabethæ uxor is ejus Baptizat' fuit nono die Septembbris An' Dom' 1684

Anna fil' Cornelij Manley nat' 8 Octob' bapt' 17 Octob' '85

Mary Manley fil' Cornelius Manley Esq. Nat' 15 Decembris 1686
Bapt' 10 die Janⁱ

Edward y^e son of Edward Morris & Martha his wife was born y^e 22 of September 1687

Mariana y^e daughter of Roger Hanmer³ & Sarah his wife was borne y^e 16 of Aprill & Bapt' y^e 11th of May 1688

¹ The Manleys mentioned in this Register are the Manleys of Manley Hall, Erbistock.

² Edward Maurice, gentleman, of Hafod Gynfor and Cae Mor, son of Maurice ab Edward ab Maurice of Cae Mor, married (see among entries of marriages) Martha, daughter of Mr. John Jones of Parc Eyton, in the parish of Erbistock, otherwise called John ab John ab David. Mr. Maurice appears himself to have afterwards lived at Parc Eyton.

³ Roger Hanmer, gentleman, of Overton Madoc. See among entries of marriages.

Margaret y^e daughter of Edward Maurice & Martha his wife
was born y^e 17th day of April & Bapt' y^e 21st of y^e same
month 1690

John y^e son of Roger Hanmer & Sarah his wife was Born y^e
5th Day of August & Bapt' y^e 22 of y^e sam 1690

Elizabeth y^e daughter of Edward Maurice & Martha his wife
was born y^e 10th day of Feb^r & Bapt' y^e 1st day of March
1694

Mary y^e dau' of Wm. Nanney Curat of Erbistock and Mary his
wife was born y^e 6th day of June & Bapt' y^e 12th of y^e
same 1695

Robert y^e son of Mr. Robert Mathews¹ and Prudence his wife
was born 28 of 9ber & xtended y^e 2nd day of 9ber in y^e
year 1696

Anna fil' Robt. Matthews & ux' Prudentiæ Bapt' 25º Maij Anno
Dom' 1698

Martha fil' Edd. Morris et ux' Marthæ Bap' fuit 2º die Junij
Anno Dom' 1699

Mauritius fil' Robt. Matthews & ux' Prudentiae Bap' fuit quarto
die mensis Novembris Anno Dom' 1699

Maria fil' Robt. Matthews & ux' Prudentiae Bapt' 30 die Junii
A.D. 1701

Joh'es fil' Robt. Matthews & ux' Prudentiæ Bapt' 25^o die Julij
A.D. 1709

Tho. fil' David Yale² & uxor' Margarettæ Bapt' 5^o die Augusti
1709

Margt. Daughter of Mr. Alan Pidgeon [of Parc Eyton] May 9
1729

1730
James son of Mr. Alan Pidgeon Feb. 20 1730."

BURIALS.

The entries of burials are preceded by the following heading:

*"Notum vobis me Humphredus Powell Registerium meum scrupul-
sisse de nominibus eorum qui in Ecclesia Erbistock sepulti
fuerunt Anno Dom' 1679.*

“S’pu’ Sarah fil’ S’r John Wynne ij^o Novembbris 1680
Manley ffacknald gener’ sepultus fuit vicesimo sexto Maij 1686

¹ Robert Matthews, gentleman, son of the Rev. Maurice Matthews, Rector of Erbistock, by Catherine, daughter of John Powell, Esq., of Bodylltyn.

² David Yale, gentleman, of Plas yn Ial. He married (see entries of marriages) Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edward Maurice. See note 2, p. 101.

Cornelius Manley fil' Corn. Manley sepult' fuit quinto die Octob' 1686
 Edward Morris was buried y^e fourth day of April 1688
 Mr. Richard Eyton was buried y^e 13th day of April 1696
 David Price of Pen y lan 2^o die Aprilis 1701
 Sara Wynn sep' fuit 9 die Aug' 1701
 Griffinus Vaughan Cler' hujus Eccles' Curat' obiit 8 die Feb'
 sepultus fuit 11 die Feb' 171^o
 Maria Moris (see note 2, p. 101) sep' fuit 15^o die Aug' 1711
 Mr. Robert Matthews (see note 1, p. 102) March 10 1714
 Mrs. Catharine Salusbury¹ Ap'l 28 1715
 Mrs. Elizabeth Manley May 18 1715
 Mr. Manley Feb. 24 1722
 Mrs. Mary Manley Aug' 14 1724
 Anne Matthews Feb' 15 172¹₈
 Mrs. Anne Pigeon of Eyton Park June 12 1731
 Mrs. Susan Manley Dec. 23 1734
 James son of Mr. Allan Pidgeon Aug. 17 1734
 Mr. Thomas Salusbury Sept. 1 1734
 Mr. Thomas Manley May 11 1736
 Mrs. Prudence Matthews June 21 1751 [wife of Mr. Robt. Matthews, see note 1, p. 102]
 Catherine Salusbury March 9 1757
 Mary Salusbury Nov. 23 1759."

MARRIAGES.

The notices of marriages occur under the following heading :

"Nomina eorum qui conjugantur nodo matrimonii Anno Domini 1679.

Edward Morris de Glyn Ceirio (see note 2, p. 101) parochiâ Llangollen & Martha Jones hujus parochiæ nodo matrimonii conjuncti fuerunt sec'do die Januarij Anno Dom' 1682
 William Nanney Curat of Erbistock & Mary Brown widow of Bangor parish were married y^e 5th day of November 1689
 John Lloyd of Place Enion in the parish of Llanvaire and Sarah Hill² of this parish were married y^e 18th day of June 1695

¹ These Salusburys were of Erbistock Hall, among whom was the well-known Mr. Thomas Salusbury the genealogist. An important inscription (never yet published) relating to the Salusburys of Erbistock will be given in our next issue.

² Sarah Hill was the only daughter of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Soulton, Shropshire, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Rhuabon.

Thomas Hanmer of Maesgwaelod et parochia Overton Maddock
 comit' flint & Jane Wynne¹ conjuncti fuerunt matrimonio
 27 7bris Anno Dom' 1700
 Randolphus Jones² de parochia de Ruabon gentⁿ & Elizabeth
 Wynn de Erbistock conjuncti fuerunt in mat' 21 die 7bris
 1703
 Jo'es Hughes³ de Acton' gen' & Catherine Wynne de Park Eyton
 conjuncti fuer' in matrimonio 10 die Junii Anno Dom' 1704
 Richardus Jones de Berllan deg gen' & Maria Wynne⁴ de Park
 Eyton conjuncti fuerunt in matrimonio secundo 9bris 1706
 David Yale⁵ gen' & Margaretta Morris conjuncti fuerunt matri-
 monio 22^o die 8bris 1708
 Jenkin Lloyd of Clochfaen gent' & Elizabeth Lloyd of Plas Mad-
 dock April 20 1713."

Only the following entries, taken at random, were copied from the second volume :

" David son of David Pennant and Louisa his wife born Jan' 22
 bapt' Feb. 23 1795
 Robert Williams⁶ Esq. [buried] May 26, 1763
 Hanarettta Salsbury [buried] July 2 1774
 Mrs. Catherine Salusbury [buried] M'ch 19, 1778."

¹ This Jane Wynn was an illegitimate daughter of Sir John Wynn by Elizabeth Partin of the Gefeiliau.

² Randal Jones of Pen y Bryn, in the parish of Rhuabon. Elizabeth Wynn, his first wife, was another illegitimate daughter of Sir John Wynn by Elizabeth Partin.

³ Mr. John Hughes lived at Heol Pwll y Kiln, in the township of Acton, and the parish of Wrexham. His wife was probably one of the Wynnes of Abercynlleth. See next note.

⁴ I conjecture the wives of Mr. John Hughes and of Mr. Richard Jones to have been of the family of Wynne of Abercynlleth, John Wynne of Abercynlleth having married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Maurice of Parc Eyton. See note 2, p. 101.

⁵ David Yale of Plas yn Ial, gent. Margaretta, his wife, was a daughter of Edward Maurice. See note 2, p. 102.

⁶ Robert Williams, Esq., of Erbistock Hall, second son of the second Sir William Williams, and brother of the first Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn of Wynnstay.

LLYFR SILIN.

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 56.)

RHIWLAS: Y PLAS UWCH Y FOEL.

JOHN LLOYD ap Thomas Lloyd ap Moris Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd ap Llew. ap Sion ap Meredydd ap Ieuan Gethin o Gynlleth ap Gruffydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Gwyn ap Dafydd Sant ap Ieuan ap Howel goch o Foelfre ap Dafydd ap Einion ap Cadwaladr ap Ririd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (? Ririd ap Riwallon ap Cynfyn).

Mam John Lloyd oedd Katrin (sister of Robert Lloyd) verch Edward Lloyd o'r Plas is Klawdd.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Margret verch Richard Lloyd o Llwyn y Maen ap Edward Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd.

Mam Thomas Lloyd ap Llewelyn oedd Margred verch John Lakyn ap Thomas Lakyn ap Sir Richard Lakyn ap Sir William Lakyn o Wyle yn Swydd y Mwythig.

Gwraig Thomas Lloyd ap Llew. oedd Katrin verch Robert ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Llangedwyn o gariadferch.

Mam Llew. ap Sion oedd Katrin verch Rys ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Sion ap Meredydd oedd Elen verch Dai ap Madoc Llwyd o Fochnant.

Mam Meredydd ap Ieva oedd Fali verch Adda ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Ieva ap Adda ap Awr ap Ieva ap Cyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.

LLANNERCH EMRYS.

Roger Gruffydd ap Humphre Gruffydd, mab Mr. [Griffith] Griffithes Person Pencraig ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fain ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd Welw ap Dafydd ap Madoc Heddwch o Rhiwlas ap Meilir ap Tanywel ap Tudr ap Ithel ap Idris ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog.

Mam Humphre Gruffydd oedd Mawd verch ac etifeddes Morgan goch ap Sir Hugh Prelat ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Mawd oedd Margred verch Dafydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Dai ap Madoc Llwyd o Fochnant uwch Rhaiadr [to Ithel Velyn].

Mam Margred oedd Mali verch Llew. ap Howel ap Kyhelyn o Fochnant.

Mam Dafydd Gethin oedd Gwerfyl verch ac etifeddes Madoc ap Gruffydd bach ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth foel ap Ieva Sais.

Gwraig Humfry Gruffydd oedd Elen verch Roger Kynaston o Fortyn ap Humphre Kinaston ap Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin.

LLANGEDWYN.

Griffith ap Ieuan ap Sion ap Hwydsiwn ap Iago ap Adda ap Meredith goch ap Gruffydd.

Mam Griffith oedd Gwerfyl verch Sion Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd Aber o Gaereinion.

Mam Ieuan ap Sion oedd Gwerfyl verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd fychan ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ali. Yr hon oedd fam Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

LLANGEDWYN.

Sion ap Ieuan ap Reinallt ap Deio (neu Reinallt Saer ap Deio) ap Madoc Lloyd ap Engion hên Goed o Benllyn.

Mam Sion oedd Margred verch [*Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin*] Owen ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Owen oedd Gwenllian verch Howel goch.....

Griffith ap Llew. ap Reinallt Saer ap Deio ap Madoc Llwyd fal o'r blaen.

Mam Gruffydd oedd Annes verch Madoc ap Iolyn ap Pokyn.

Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap y Pokyn.

Moris ap Madoc ap y Pokyn.

Howel ap Gruffydd ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc.

Mam Howel oedd Margred verch Siankin o Llanrhaiadr.

Dafydd ap Howel ap Madoc Pokyn yr hwnn Pokyn a elwid Ieuan Goch ap Howel Maelor ap Ieva Ddu.—Glascoed MS.

BODLITH: PLAS NEWYDD.

Richard Midelton,¹ Esq. ap Richard Midelton² ap Richard Midelton ap Ffoulke³ ap Richard Midelton ap Ffoulke Midelton ap Dafydd Midelton ap Ririd Midelton ap Robert Midelton ap Ririd bothon ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd, etc.

Mam Richard Midelton oedd Elizabeth verch Mr. Humffre Lloyd o Fers y Maelor.

Mam Richard Midleton oedd Ann verch Andrew Meredith o Lantanat ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Ann oedd Doritie verch Sion Owen Fychan ap

¹ Buried at Wrexham upon Friday the 23rd of August 1700. Barbara, the wife of Richard Midleton, was buried at Llansilin upon Friday the 14th day of June 1695.

² Buried at Wrexham upon Monday the 3rd of February 1678; his wife, Elizabeth, buried upon the 10th of the following March. High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1650.

³ High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1619. Deemed fit and qualified to be made a Knight of the Royal Oak.

Owen ap Sion ap Howel Fychan. Fal Ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Richard Midleton oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac etifeddes Richard Wynn ap Moris Wynn o Foelyrch ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Lowri verch ac etifeddes Sion ap Thomas ap Rys ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Lowri oedd Katrin verch Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin. Cais Ach Llannerch yr Aur.

Mam Richard Wynn oedd Gwen verch Dafydd Llwyd ap Thomas Llwyd o Fodlith ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Katrin verch Dafydd ap William oedd Lowri verch Sion ap Siankyn fychan o Blwyf Llanfyllin : chwaer Gruffydd Lloyd oedd hi. Cais Ach Bodfach.

Mam Sion ap Thomas ap Rys oedd Margred verch Llewelyn ap Moris goch o Glynleth.

Mam Thomas ap Rys ap Gutyn oedd Angharad verch Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant.

Mam Moris Wynn o Foelyrch oedd Sian verch yr hen Sion Edwards o'r Waun ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed gam.

Mam Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel oedd Angharad verch Howel ap Madoc ap Iorweth Goch o Fochnant.

Mam Gwenhwyfar Lloyd oedd Sioned verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym o Eglwyseg.

Mam Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan oedd Helen verch Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Owen o Arwystli. Gwel Arwystli.

Mam Thomas Lloyd o Fodlith oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan o Foelyrch ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Sian verch Sion Edwards oedd Gwen verch Elis Eutyn chwaer Sion ap Elis Eutyn.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas oedd Katrin verch Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin. Fel Ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Howel ap Moris oedd Margred verch Dafydd ap Giwn Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr, ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Owen Brogyntyn.

Plant Ffoulke Midleton ap Dafydd Midleton oedd Ffoulke; Sion o Ystrad; Richard; Robert; Humffre; a Thomas; ac o ferched, Dows gwraig Ffoulke ap Rys ap Bened; ag Elizabeth.

Plant Richard Midleton ap Ffoulke oedd 1, Richard; 2, Simwnd; 3, William; 4, Sir Thomas; 5, Siarles; 6, Sir Hugh; 7, Ffoulke; 8, Robert; a 9, Pyrs Midleton: ac o ferched 10, Sian; 11, Liws; 12, Margred; 13, Ales; 14, Elin; 15, Grace; a 16, Barbara.

Mam y Plant hyn oedd Sian Dries verch Hugh Dries o Ddinbech.

Mae Cedryn am i godi
Ac o Rhyw hon a'i Gwr hi
Naw Mab rhoedd ymhob rhediad
A saith Loer urddas wyth wlad.

Rys Kain a'i Farwnad Richard Midleton eu Tad yn y flwyddyn 1577.

Plant Ffoulke Midleton o Wenhwyfar verch Richard Wynn ap Moris Wynn oedd Richard Midleton; Ester gwraig Sion Midleton o Waunynog; ag Elizabeth gwraig Humffre Lloyd o Fers y Maelor.

Plant Richard Midleton o Ann verch Andrew Meredydd oedd Richard Midleton; Ffoulke; Andrew; Simon; a Roger; ac o ferched, Doritie gwraig John Lloyd o'r Fferm yn Sir Flint; Ann; ac Elizabeth.

Plant John Midelton o Ester uchod oedd Ffoulke Midelton a Roger Midelton.

Plant Humffre Lloyd o Elizabeth Midelton oedd Ffoulke Lloyd, ac Ann Lloyd gwraig Thomas Lloyd Attwrney.

Mam Ffoulke Midelton oedd Sian verch Hugh Dreias o'r Ardd; chwaer Sion Dreias oedd hi.

Mam Richard ap Ffoulke Midelton oedd Ann Fletcher verch Thomas Fletcher o Ddinbech.

Mam Ffoulke Midelton ap Dafydd Midelton¹ oedd Elin verch Sir John Don ap Siankin Don.

Mam Dafydd Midelton oedd².....verch....Arglwydd Broughton.

Mam Robert Midelton oedd Sissili verch ac etifeddes Sir Alexander Midelton: ac yno y caed enw Midleton.

Mam Ririd Bothon oedd Gwenllian verch Cadwaladr ap Meiric ap Rotpert ap Sir Robert.

Plant Ririd Bothon o Sissili verch Alexander Midelton oedd Robert Midelton; ac i Robert y bu Ririd; ac i Ririd y bu Dafydd Midelton hên.

Plant Dafydd Midelton hên o Elin Don oedd Roger; Thomas; Ffoulke; Dafydd Midelton o Gaer; Sion ac Edward; ac o ferched Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Holand Taid Pyrs Holand; Ann gwraig Moris Gethin o Hiraethog a graig Mathew o'r Grin yn Llaweni; un arall oedd.....gwraig yr hên Harri Heatwn.

GWAUNYNOG.

John Mydlton ap Roger Mydlton ap Ffoulke ap John Mydlton ap William³ ap Sion ap Roger ap Dafydd ap Ririd ap Robert Mydlton ap

¹ Receiver General for North Wales to Edward the IV.

² " Margret d' and coheire of David ap Howel of Arustley, by Als, sol heire to Griffith ap Jenkin, Lord of Broughton."—Lewys Dwnn's *Her. Vis. of Wales*, vol. ii, 335.

³ High Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1600.

Ririd Bothon ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Sion Mydlton oedd...¹ verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Roger Mydlton oedd Elin verch Sir John Don ap Siankin Don.

Mam Dafydd Mydlton oedd...² verch...Arglwydd Brochdyn.

Gwraig Sion Mydlton ap Roger oedd Ales verch ac aeres Hugh ap Elis ap Harri ap Cynwric ap Ithel fychan ap Cynwric ap Rotpert.

Mam Ales oedd Lowri verch William ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan: chwaer Sion Wynn ap William (un fam un dad) o Llanfair.

Mam Hugh ap Elis oedd Margred verch Sion Aer y Conwy o Sioned Stanley.

Mam Elis ap Harri oedd Sian verch Simwnd Thelwal hên Blas y Ward.

Mam Robert Mydlton oedd Sissili verch ac etifeddes Sir Alexander Mydlton: ac yno y caed enw y Mydeltnyaiad.

Mam Ririd Bothon oedd Gwenllian verch Dafydd ap Cadwaladr ap Meiric ap Rotpert ap Sir Robert.

CASTELL Y WAUN.

Sir Richard Midelton ap Sir Thomas Midelton,³ Bart. ap Sir Thomas Midelton⁴ ap Sir Thomas Midelton⁵ ap Richard Midelton ap Ffoulke ap Dafydd

¹ Katrin.

² See note 2, p. 110.

³ Created a Baronet in 1660; M.P. for Denbighshire, 1660-81.

⁴ Distinguished himself in the civil wars; elected M.P. for the county of Denbigh, 1640.

⁵ Sheriff and Alderman of London; served the office of Lord Mayor in 1613. Bought the lordship and Castle of Chirk, in 1595, from Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

Midelton ap Ririd ap Robert Midelton ap Ririd Bothon ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Ririd Flaidd a fu Arglwydd uchaf ar pum plwy Penllyn ac Yfionydd, Pennant Melangell, a'r Bryn, a'r Glyn yn Mhowys, ac a'r un-dre-ar-ddeg yn Sir y Mwythig.

CELYNOG NEU'R FRON GOCH.

John Wynn ap Cadwaladr ap Hugh ap Owen ap Howel ap Owen ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieva ap Heilin ap Ieva ap Adda ap Meiric ap Cynwric ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli ap Selyf ap Brochwel ap Aeddan: ac i Brochwel Yscythrog.

Gwraig Kadwaladr Wynn ap Hugh ap Owen oedd Sian verch John ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin o Katrin verch Ednyfed ap Gruffydd o'r Hendwr.

Mam Hugh ap Owen oedd Margred verch Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyng ap Robert ap Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde.

Mam Owen ap Howel ap Owen oedd Sioned verch Ieuan fychan o Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. Cais Gruffydd Goch.

Mam Howel ap Owen oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd leiaf ap Gruffydd fychan ap Dafydd goch ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

Gwraig Hugh ap Owen oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Gruffydd ap Iolyn ap Gruffydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Gruffydd ap Iolyn oedd Angharad verch ac etifeddes Dafydd ap Einion.

Mary verch ac etifeddes Robert ap Hugh ap Owen a briodes James Philipes o Torddusad.

Plant Hugh ap Owen o Fargred verch Gruffydd oedd Robert ap Hugh a briodes Margred verch

Lewis Gwyn o Dref Esgob; ac iddynt y bu
Robert *mort* a Cadwaladr.

CRUKIETH.

Robert Evanse ap Edward Evanse ap Ieuan ap
Meredydd ap William ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llew.
fychan ap Ieuan ap Ithel fychan ap Ithel foel ap
Madoc ap Cadwaladr ap Ririd ddu ap Einion greulon
ap Einion ap Ririd Flaidd.

Gwraig gyntaf Robert Evanse oedd...verch William
Moris o Westyn; gwraig ddiwetha oedd Sian
verch Lumle Williams o Estym Colwyn.

Mam Robert Evanse oedd Gwen verch Edward Kinast-
ton o Fortyn ap Roger Kinaston.

Mam Ieuan ap Meredydd oedd Sioned verch William
ap Adda.

Mam Ithel fychan oedd Margred verch Madoc fychan
ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth foel o Fechain.

Mam Llew. fychan oedd Mallt verch Iorwerth ap
Einion Gethin o Gynlleth.

MAESBRWC SEF PENTREPERFEDD, 1639.

Thomas Gethin ap William ap Thomas ap Ieuan ap
Dafydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd Gethin ap Ririd
ap Ed. Drwyndwn ap Einion ap Cyfnerth ap Iddon
galed ap Trahaiarn ap Iorwerth hilfawr o Halchdyn
ap Mael Melienydd Arglwydd Melienydd ap Cadfel
ap Clydaur ap Cadell ap Rodri Mawr.

Mam Thomas Gethin oedd Sian verch Dafydd Han-
mer o Bentre Pant.

Mam Sian oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston o
Fortyn ap Humffre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam William Gethin oedd verch Sieffre ap Owen
Penrhyn o Llandrinio yn Deuddwr.

Mam hono oedd Sioned verch Sieffre Kyffin¹ Person
Llandrinio ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris.

¹ Rector of Llandrinio, 1561-67.

Mam Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston oedd Gwen verch Rys ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Rhydderch. Fel Gogerddan.

Plant Thomas Gethin o Elizabeth Lwdlo oedd Edward; Thomas; Harri; a Roger.

LLWYNYMAEN.

Edward Lloyd ap Richard ap Edward Lloyd ap¹
 Col. Richard Lloyd ap Edward ap Richard ap Edward ap Richard Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Meredydd Lloyd ap Madoc ap Griffri ap Meiric Llwyd ap Bleddyf ychan ap Bleddyf Llwyd ap Bleddyf ap Gwion ap Kadfach ap Arsseth ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynog. Fal ach Hafod Unos.

Mam Richard Lloyd ap Edward ap Richard Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Richard Stane hên o Groesoswallt o.....verch Sion *Blodwel* ei mam hithau.

Mam Edward Lloyd ap Richard ap Robert oedd Margred verch hên Sion Edwards o'r Waun ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda. Cais Ach Sion Edwards.

Mam Richard ap Robert Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar neu Ales verch Sienkin Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Sienkin ap Madoc ap Philip. Cais Ach Otle.

Mam Robert Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Einion Gethin o Gynlleth ap Iorwerth ap Cadwgan ap Ririd ap Riwallon ac i Fleddyn ap Cynfyn.

I Meredydd Lloyd ap Madoc Lloyd o Llwyn y Maen y bu Robert Lloyd a dwy o ferched (nid amgen) Margred a briodes Gruffydd Hanmer o'r Fens, ac iddynt y bu pump o Feibion a thair merch (nid amgen) Sienkin Hanmer, Loranse Hanmer; Sir Edward Hanmer; Mathew ag William Hanmer, ac o ferched Elizabeth

¹ Mewn ysgrifenn mwy ddiweddar.

gwraig Robert Dymoc; Rose Hanmer; Blaense Hanmer gwraig Dafydd Daca fychan. A'r ail ferch i Meredydd Lloyd a briododd Richard Trefor, ac iddynt y bu Edward Trefor fychan Constabl Croes Oswallt a Robert Trefor; ac un o'r merched o briododd Richard ap Rys ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin; a'r llall a briododd Nicholas ap Rys ei frawd. I Edward Trefor fychan y bu pedwar mab a merch (nid amgen) Sion Trefor; William Trefor; Richard Trefor; a Sir Edward Trefor a Damasin gwraig Hugh ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Llangedwyn; a hono oedd Fam Hugh ap Hugh; ac wedi marw Hugh ap Moris hi briododd a Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc Ddeuddwr.

Mam y Plant hyn oedd Sian verch Sion Wesbri o Groes Oswallt o...verch Sieffre Kyffin ei mam hithe; ac wedi marw hono priodes Edward Trefor fychan Wenhwyfar, chwaer Sion Lloyd o Iâl un fam un dad; ac iddynt y bu Sion Trefor; Richard Trefor; Thomas a Moris; Ales a Blaense.

Plant Richard Lloyd oedd Sion Lloyd ap Richard ac Edward Lloyd a Gwenhwyfar gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Elisso ap Gronw ap Einion.

Mam y plant hyn oedd Margred verch yr hên Sion Edwards o'r Waun, ac wedi marw Richard Lloyd hi briododd Thomas Salter o Groes Oswallt.

Plant Sion Lloyd ap Richard oedd Richard Lloyd yr Aer; Sion Lloyd; Thomas Lloyd; a Rond Lloyd; o Ferched, Dows graig Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd; Margred gwraig Moris Lloyd o Foelfre; Elinor gwraig Richard Stane fychan; Sioned gwraig William Dafydd o Groes Oswallt; Katrin gwraig Richard Evanse; a Sian. **Mam** y Plant hyn oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Peter Newton o Sian Kyffin verch Sieffre

Kyffin hên o ... ferch ... Arglwpdd Straens ei mam hithe.

Plant Edward¹ Lloyd oedd Richard Lloyd o Llwyny-Maen; Sion Lloyd o'r Drenewydd; Hugh Lloyd o Iâl: o ferched Margred gwraig Edward Kinaston o Hordle; Sian gwraig Richard Trefor ap Thomas Trefor ap Edward Trefor hên, a hono oedd fam Sion Trefor o Fortyn Newydd; Elinor gwraig Thomas Evanse o Groes Oswallt; Sioned; Ann gwraig Sion ap Edward ap Hugh Muxtwn; a Sian. Mam y rhain oedd Elizabeth verch Richard Stane hên o ferch Sion Blodwel ei mam hithe.

Plant Richard Lloyd oedd Edward Lloyd a Richard Lloyd o'r Drewen; Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap William o Faes Mochnant; Margred gwraig Moris Lloyd ap Thomas ap Llew, o'r Rhiwlas uwch y Foel; Liws gwraig Sion Jennings o Bentre Sianen.²

Plant Richard Lloyd yr Aer ap Sion Lloyd ap Richard oedd ... gwraig Hugh Meredydd ap Thomas Meredydd o Benygarth yn Abertanat: etifeddes oedd hi.

Plant Sion Wynn Lloyd³ ap ... oedd Sion Lloyd o Llanforda, Esq.; Robert Lloyd; Richard Lloyd; ac Edward Lloyd o Hafod y Garreg, a briododd Elizabeth Muxtwn o Groes Oswallt.

Plant Sion Lloyd, Esq. o Llanforda, meirw a wnaethant oll heb blant ond Captain Edward Lloyd⁴ a briododd Ffrances⁵ verch Sir Edward Trefor o Ffrynkinallt.

Plant Edward Lloyd o Llwynymaen oedd Col. Richard Lloyd, a Jane gwraig Mr. ... Cafie o Sir Gaer Leon.

¹ Constable of Oswestry Castle. Will dated Nov. 14, and proved Dec. 16, 1544.

² Sianel (?).

³ Living in 1588.

⁴ Died Feb. 13, 1662; buried in Oswestry Church.

⁵ Died Dec. 15, 1661; buried in Oswestry Church.

⁶ Governor of Oswestry Castle, and colonel in the royal army. Living in 1599.

Plant Hugh Lloyd ap Edward Lloyd o Aeres Blaen
 Iâl oedd Edward Lloyd a briododd ... verch
 Elis fychan ap Howel Fychan o Lanylllyn
 Tegid, ac iddynt y bu un ferch ac etifeddes
 ... a briododd Owen Thelwal o Blasyward ap
 ... Thelwal o Doritie verch Sion Owen Fychan
 o Llwydiarth.

Plant Sion Lloyd o'r Drenewydd oedd Edward Lloyd
 a briododd¹ un o dwy etifeddesau Sion
 Trevor fychan o Groes Oswallt; a Richard
 Lloyd o'r Drewen ac Humphre Lloyd.

Mam y plant hyn oedd² ... verch y Ficar Prys o
 Groes Oswallt; a merch arall i'r Ficar Prys a
 briododd Richard Kyffin o'r Fron, ap Dafydd
 Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd ap Howel ap
 Moris.

Ac o'i gariadferch y bu i Sion Lloyd fab a elwyd
 Sion Lloyd o Lundain.

ARGOED: GENERDINLLE.

John Wynn ap John ap Rys ap Owen ap Deio ap
 Llew. ap Engnion ap Celynin.

Mam John Wynn oedd Ales verch Dafydd Lloyd
 ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd fychan ap Dafydd ap
 Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Ales oed Mared verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan
 fychan o Foelyrch.

Mam Mared oedd Angharad verch Howel ap Madoc
 ap Iorwerth Goch o Fochnant.

LLWYN TUDMON.

Roger Pugh ap Thomas Pugh ap Roger ap Thomas
 ap Hugh ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap
 Meredydd ap Ednyfed gam.

Mam Roger oedd Sina verch Moris Tanat ap Robert
 Tanat. Fal Ach Blodwel fechan.

¹ Catherine.

² Eleanor.

Mam Thomas Pugh oedd Margred verch Robert Wynn o Frynkyr.

Mam Roger Pugh ap Thomas Pugh ap Hugh ap Ieuau oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston o Fortyn ap Humphre Kinaston. Fal ach Hordle.

Mam Thomas ap Hugh ap Ieuau oedd Ann verch Dafydd Hanmer brawd yr hên Sir Thomas Hanmer, meibion i Richard Hanmer ap Gruffydd Hanmer ap Jenkin Hanmer ap Sir David Hanmer.

Maredydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd uchod oedd frawd Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd o'r Hêblas Carreghova.

Lucy, sister of Roger, and verch Thomas Pugh, married Bevis Lloyd, second son of John Lloyd, of Bodidris, Esq.

Roger Pugh married Susan, dr. of John Matthews of Blodvel, *jure ux.*—J. M.

LLYS FEISSIR.

Nicholas ap Sion ap Davydd Lloyd ap Nicholas ap Rys ap Moris ap Ieuau Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Ann verch Richard Trefor ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyved gam. *Edrych.*

Mam Ann oedd Annes verch Meredydd Lloyd o Llwynymaen.

Mam Nicholas oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Richard neu Robert Salter.

Mam Rys ap Moris oedd Margred verch ac un dair etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd o'r Hendwr.

Gwraig Robert *Tanat* oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac etifeddes Sion ap William ap Sienkin.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Sioned chwaer Dafydd ap Nicholas un fam un dad.

DRYLL Y POBYDD.

Richard Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Ieuau fychan ap Ieuau Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

DRYLL Y POBYDD. (YSTYNIAD.)

[Richard Evanse ap Roger Evanse ap Edward ap Richard Evanse o Groes Oswallt.

Mam Roger Evanse oedd Jane verch Edward Kinston o Hordle o Fargred verch Sion Owen Fychan o Llwydiarth.

Mewn yscrifenn mwy ddiweddar.—I. M.]

Mam Richard Lloyd oedd Kattein verch Nicholas ap Thomas ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osber.

Mam Kattein oedd Sioned verch Robert Irland ap Richard Irland: mam hono oedd Margred verch Sion ap Madoc.

Plant Richard Lloyd oedd dwy Ferch ac etifeddesau: un a briododd Richard Evanse o Groes Oswallt a hono oedd Fam Edward Evanse o Dryll y Pobydd a hono a gadd y Tir; a'r llall a briododd Dafydd Jones o Llanwddyn; a bu iddi fagad o blant.

CROES OSWALLT.

Richard Blodfol (*sic*) ap John ap Richard ap John Blodfol ap Ieuan bach ap Madoc ap Ieuan Llwyd o Flodwel ap Madoc ap Ririd foel o Flodwel ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Ririd goch ap Meredydd fychan ap Meredydd hên ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Richard Blodwel ap John oedd Margred Lloyd verch ... Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd o Fodlith.

Mam Margred Lloyd oedd Sioned verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym o Eglwyseg.

Mam John Blodwel ap Richard oedd Margred verch John Kyffin ap Meredydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Tudur. Fal Ach Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd o Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Mam Sion Blodwel ap Ieuan bach oedd verch

Gruffydd Goch ap Meiric o Ddyffryn Clwyd ac i Gowryd o Dad i Dad.

Mam Richard Blodwel ap Sion ap Ieuan bach oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Ednyfed ap Ieuan Bwla.

CROES OSWALLT.

Sion Trefor fychan ap Sion Trefor ap Sion ap Edward Trefor ap Richard Trefor ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth ac i Tudr Trefor.

Mam Sion Trefor fychan oedd Katrin verch Sion Lloyd o Iâl, chwaer Sir Ieuan Lloyd.

Mam yr ail Sion oedd Elizabeth vereh Humphre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Margred verch William ap Gruffydd ap Robyn o Gychwillan.

Mam Sion Trefor ap Edward Trefor oedd Sian verch Richard Winsbri o Elizabeth verch Sieffre Kyffin hên.

Mam Edward Trefor fychan oedd Annes verch Mere-dydd Llwyd o Llwynymaen. Gwel Ach Llwynymaen.

Plant yr ail Sion Trefor o Katrin verch Sion Lloyd o Iâl oedd Sion Trefor fychan a briododd Margred verch Richard Stane fychan; Tudr Trefor; a Ffransis Trefor; ac o ferched Katrin gwraig Sion Wynn ap Hugh o Llangedwyn, Elizabeth gwraig Sion Kyffin ap Hugh ei Frawd; a gwraig Robert o Gadair yn Ngeinmeirch.

Plant Sion Trefor fychan o Fargred verch Richard Stane fychan oedd dwy verch ac etifeddesau: un oedd Margred gwraig Edward Lloyd o'r Drenwydd; a'r llall Doritie gwraig William Cowper o Groes Oswallt.

Mam Richard Trefor ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam oedd Angharad verch Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Adda Goch ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Angharad verch Dafydd ap Adda ap Meiric ap Kynfric ap Pasgen ap Gwynn ap Gruff. ap Beli.

Mam Angharad oedd Marred verch Meredydd ap Philip ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ddu ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Kynfelyn ap Dolffin.

Mam Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam oedd Wladys verch Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Einion ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Wladys oedd Wenhwyfar Greg.

Mam Margred verch Richard Stane fychan oedd Elinor verch Sion Lloyd ap Richard o Elsbeth verch Sir Peter Newton ei mam hithe.

Mam Ednyfed gam oedd Wladys verch Iorwerth ap *Gruffydd* (?) ap Heilin o'r Frongoch yn Mhowys ap Ieuan ap Adda.

Mam Iorwerth foel oedd Katrin verch Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

Mam Iorwerth ap *Griffri* [Llyfr Roger Kyffin] oedd Mallt verch Eunydd ap Llowarch ap Bran.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE
FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE
SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, BART.
(Continued from Vol. iv, p. 289.)

LLANSAMLET (ST. SAMLET).

June 4, 1860.

AN uninteresting church,¹ almost wholly modernised, and in a poor style. It retains its original form, a chancel and nave, with west tower, and south porch, and possibly the walls are original, but all old features completely masked. The chancel-arch is a sham one. The windows have pointed arches; the eastern one has the original hood, returned, with corbel-head at the apex. The roof is flagged, and looks old. The churchyard very spacious, extending south and west, but not north. The tower is not square.

RURAL DEANERY OF CASTLEMARTIN.

ANGLE (ST. MARY).

August 5, 1871.

Also a church of the local type, but with some varieties, comprising nave, chancel with north chapel, a transept or chapel on the north of the nave, a south porch, and a tower at the west end. The church has been carefully restored, and is in excellent condition, with open seats and stalled chancel. The tower has a rude, pointed arch opening to the nave, and the usual

¹ This church has been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead.

plain vault to its lower part. It is without string-course or buttress, and has a square turret at the south-west, an embattled parapet, a corbel-table, and belfry-windows of two square-headed lights. There is much bare wall. The windows have been restored, and are of early Decorated character; one of three, the others of two lights. The north chapel opens to the nave by a chamfered arch, and by a similar one to the north aisle of the chancel. The chancel-arch is pointed, and appears to be new, having shafts corbeled with foliage of vines and grapes in the capitals. The chancel is divided from the north aisle by two pointed arches of small size, chamfered on a square pier with angles chamfered, the arches resting on a kind of wedge-corbels on the pier. In this chapel is the organ. The chancel has Decorated windows; at the east, of three lights; on the south, of two lights; but that at the south-east, single and trefoiled, has a stone seat divided into two by a stone elbow. The east wall is decorated with colour, and most of the windows have new coloured glass. The altar has candlesticks. The roofs are good, with collars and arched timbers, with quatrefoil in the spaces. The north aisle has one lancet and one two-light window. The font seems to be new, but is, at any rate, on an ancient model, a square bowl scolloped.

There is a cross in the churchyard, restored, on high steps. On the north side of the churchyard is a curious, ancient chapel, restored, vaulted in stone, having an ancient altar. The east window is square-headed, of two trefoiled lights; other windows single. There is a piscina, and the effigy of what appears to be a female. Beneath is a crypt or undercroft approached by a door at the east end.¹

¹ The restoration was executed by Mr. Penson, with the advice of the present Dean of St. David's.

BOSHERSTON, PEMB. (ST. MICHAEL).¹

July 31, 1850.

This church presents the usual type of the southern part of Pembrokeshire. It consists of a nave, chancel, south transept, and west tower, with north and south porches of very large size, almost equal to the transepts. The chancel is lower than the nave. Both chancel and transept open to the church by coarse, pointed arches, and the whole church has a plain, stone



vault. The tower-arch is also very rude and pointed, and the tower has a plain stone vault. There is a hagioscope on the south, cutting the angle between the nave and chancel. All the windows have been altered into villainous sashes. The font is cup-shaped,

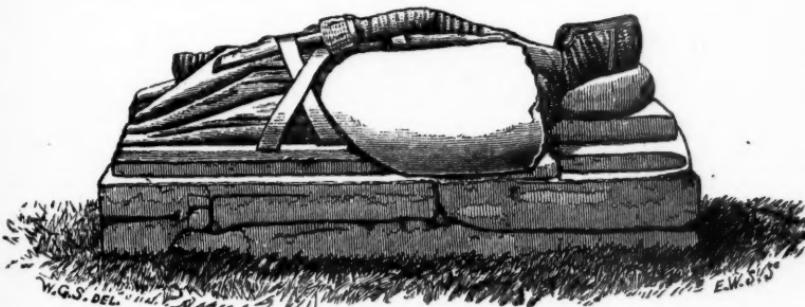
¹ Restored by Mr. Brandon since these notes. The chancel has now an open timber roof. The north porch has been taken down. There is an ancient churchyard-cross with the face of the Saviour carved at the intersection of the arms. (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, 3rd Ser., p. 213.)

on a cylindrical stem, with band round it, and a square plinth. There is a stone bench round the tower. The tower is lofty, and tapers, and is not square, having a battlement and a corbel-table, but no buttresses. There is a square turret at the south-east. The lofty windows are slits, and there are a few others in the tower. There is an ugly reredos, and the sacrairum is laid with marble.

NASH (ST. MARY).

August 4, 1871.

This church seems to have been wholly rebuilt, except that some portions of the original walls may remain. The walls are partially slated. It is a plain oblong building with square-headed windows and a



modern bellcot at the west end. In the churchyard is a fine sepulchral effigy of a knight,¹ neglected and overgrown with moss, with helmet of fifteenth century, and his hand on his sword. There is also an old font with square bowl.

UPTON.

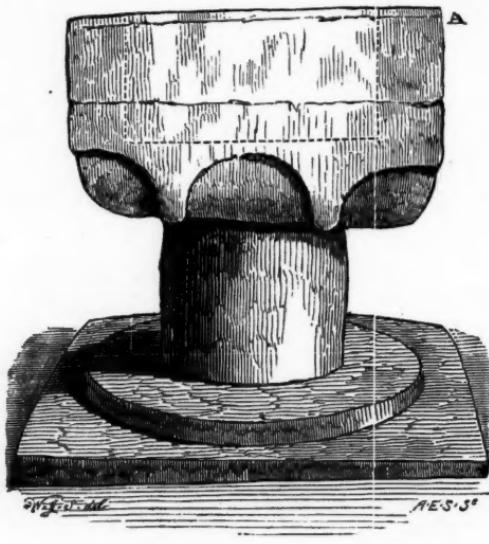
August 4, 1871.

This small chapel, belonging to the castle,² but not forming a part of it, is an ancient building, the exte-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. xii, p. 245.

² Of Upton Castle the entrance remains, between two bastions with machicolations. Much of it is modernised, and occupied as a dwelling-house.

rior of which is much mantled with ivy, having a nave and chancel worthy of notice, though disused for divine service, and much out of condition. The chancel-arch is a small obtuse one. The windows are mostly modern, save a narrow single one on the south of the chancel. The north wall is original, the south side is modernised. The font¹ has a square bowl scolloped, on circular stem.



There are three good sepulchral remains. On the north of the nave a fine Perpendicular tomb, paneled with flattened ogee canopy having foliation, rich and flanking pinnacles, which are charged with two tiers of niches containing small statues. On the tomb is the recumbent effigy of a knight in armour of the fifteenth century. In the chancel, on a flat stone, is the head of a priest with a floriated cross running

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xi, p. 295.

along the slab, and inscription. On the north of the sacrarium, under a canopy, is a fine effigy of a lady, well preserved, having reticulated headdress and kirtle.¹

PWLLCROCHAN (ST. DECUMANUS).

August 5, 1871.

The church is supposed to have been erected by Redulph Benyer in the fourteenth century, whose effigy is in the south transept, under a recess, inscribed—“Hic jacet Redulphus Benyer, hujus ecclesia.” Another inscription runs: “Erat iste ecclesia constructa de novo, cum capella ista per Redulphum Benyer qui rexit ecclesiam per annos. A.D. 1342.” This is in the north transept. This church is of a kind frequent in South Pembrokeshire, and consists of a nave and chancel, a north transept, and a tower in the place of a south transept, and crowned by a stone spire. There is a south porch, now closed and used as a vestry. The arches to the tower and transept are remarkably flat, and there is an original vestry north of the chancel opening by a flat arch, and having a square-headed

¹ Above the tomb known as the Malefant tomb there has been recently found, under whitewash, a coat of arms, thus described: charge on first,—*argent*, a chevron between three martlets *sable*; 2nd, barry of ten gules *azure* and *sable*, a chief *or*; 3rd, lion rampant (?), very indistinct; 4th, same as 1st. In the wall on the north side of the chancel-arch is a stone candelabrum in the form of a hand and wrist, jutting out about a foot. (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 241.)



Stone Candelabrum in Upton Chapel.

two-light labeled window. The chancel has a lancet, now closed, set at the south-west as a lychnoscop. The chancel-arch is pointed, and very plain. There is a magnum sedile in the chancel on the south. On the north of the nave is an original door with pointed arch. The tower is quite of the local type, lofty and rude, with embattled parapet, under which is a corbel-table, and neither stringcourse nor buttress. There is a square-headed window in the tower, Perpendicular, of two lights. The belfry windows are plain single-lancets. The spire is octagonal, and perfectly plain, without ribs, and there are small oilet openings in the battlement. The chancel has no windows on the south. The west window is a new one.¹

RHOSCROWTHER (ST. MARY).

August 5, 1871.

An interesting specimen of the South Pembrokeshire church, comprising nave, north transept, chancel with south chapel, north and south porches, and tower on the south side in place of a transept. There is also an odd chapel on the south of the nave near the west, at first sight looking like a porch. The whole is in decent order, and the roofs have been renewed and covered with slates. The tower is of really fine masonry, resembling that of Pwllcrochan, but is surmounted, instead of a spire, with embattled parapet and four pinnacles. The tower is undivided by string-courses, and has no buttresses, but a plain projection at the south-west. There is a corbel-table under the parapet; the belfry-windows are single on the north and south, double on the east and west, all obtusely pointed. The pinnacles are rather poor. A Decorated two-light window is inserted in the tower. The tower has a stone vault, and the lower part is open to the nave by a plain pointed arch, and the staircase opens

¹ North porch built in 1882. Spire unfortunately much damaged by the gale of December 8, 1886. Dedication in Rees, St. Mary; perhaps here confused with Rhoscrowther, which is near.

internally by a plain door. Between the tower and south-chancel-aisle is a low flat arch. A similar arch opens to the north transept, which also is vaulted. The chancel-arch is a narrow one set in much wall, and on each side of it is a pointed arch of hagioscopic kind, but dissimilar. The nave has a bell-cot over its east end. The nave has a new west window of three lights and Decorated character. The north transept has a plain window of two trefoil heads, and a squint occupying the angle to the chancel. In this transept is a tomb of the seventeenth century, under a flat



Pewter Chalice found at Rhoscrowther Church, Pembrokeshire.

arch. The porch is very large, and resembles a transept; it is charged with some heraldic shields, and has a plain obtuse arch, a plain vault and a triangular stoup, and a statue over the door. The chapel on the south side has a pointed recess in its east wall, and another—perhaps a piscina—in its south wall; also an oblong recess at the north-east, and a rude pointed arch into the nave.

The chancel has no window on the north; on the south, two of Decorated character of two lights; at the east is a window of two lights, which is poor

Decorated. That at the east of the south aisle is Perpendicular, and restored. In the east wall is a pointed arch. On the north a small oblong recess, and a fine sepulchral arch with double canopy, and foliage in the spandrils, flanked by pinnacles. On the south of the altar is a small piscina. Between the chancel and south chapel are two rude pointed arches of a local type, without mouldings, and a rude pier, having its angles chamfered. In the south chapel are two sepulchral recesses, of ogee form, with good foliation, and a piscina with ogee canopy trefoiled.¹

The font is Early, of a good common form, a square bowl, scolloped below, on a circular stem.²

RURAL DEANERY OF DEWSLAND.

FISHGUARD.

August 2, 1850.

This very mean church, unworthy of a populous parish, is scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses, the walls are so very low, and the appearance insignificant. The walls are probably ancient, but

¹ The south porch has been taken down. The tower-pinnacles are a modern addition to the tower. Dedication in Rees, St. Decumanus. There is a St. Dagman's Well in the parish.

² In digging a grave in Rhôs Crowther churchyard, near Pembroke, for the interment of the late Rector, the Rev. G. H. Scott, in August 1887, several graves were found side by side, divided by stone walls. The bodies would seem to have been buried within these stone walls instead of in coffins, and were probably interred beneath the floor of the church, as the corner in which they were found may have formed part of the area of the church before the erection of the tower, which is of later date than the rest of the sacred edifice. In one of the graves an ancient chalice of pewter or *latten* was found in good preservation. It is 4 inches in height, and is a plain, weighty chalice, indicating, doubtless, the last resting-place of some priest of many centuries ago, probably some former rector of the ancient church of St. Decumanus, the patron saint of Rhôs Crowther and its excellent well and springs.—C. M.

the original character is obliterated, all the windows being modern, and the ceiling a flat one of plaster. The chancel-arch is pointed, but somewhat modernised, the interior filled with new pews. At the west end is a double bell-gable, but only one bell. The font octagonal, and seems modern.¹

ST. NICHOLAS (PEMBROKESHIRE).²

August 3, 1850.

A small church, in general features resembling Llanwnda, but not having aisles, but a south transepted chapel. The arches opening to both chancel and transept are very plain, low, and middle-pointed ones. The south transept has a plain pointed vault. The rest has wide Welsh open roofs. There is a Sanctus bell-cot in the east gable of the nave, and two in the west gable, which forms a small projection. At the angle between the chancel and transept is a kind of hagioscope. The font resembles that at Llanwnda, but the bowl diminishes downwards. The windows

¹ "The Fishguard parish church was rebuilt entirely, and opened by the Right Rev. Dr. Thirlwall on the 22nd day of July 1857. The church is built without any pillars; a large nave, with an arched roof of massive timber-work. Any ordinary architect of the present day would have hesitated before he attempted to roof in a nave of 60 feet by 40 feet, and 50 feet high, with only tiebeams in wood. Mr. Clark, the architect, has thrown over it a series of circular arches coming down 7 feet below the wall-plate ere they rest on corbels as their ultimate points of support. Upon these arches he rests the principals of the roof, locking them all together with iron bolts; and he thus carries the main thrust of the roof right down to the ground by means of the corbels placed low, and strengthened by short external buttresses. The nave is divided by a massive arch. The chancel has a circular apse. The style of the architecture is that of the thirteenth century, which is to be seen in old churches now in the south-west of France. The church has always been admired for its stability and strength, and also for its simplicity, easy and suitable for divine service."

Copied by me from *The Pembrokeshire Herald*, 24 July 1857.

WILLIAM ROWLANDS,
Vicar of Fishguard.

29 Oct. 1887.

² Restored by Mr. Penson, 1865.

all abominable modern inventions, and the interior very dirty and damp.

In this wild, stony parish are several cromlechs, some also in Llanwnda.

RUDBAXTON (ST. MICHAEL).

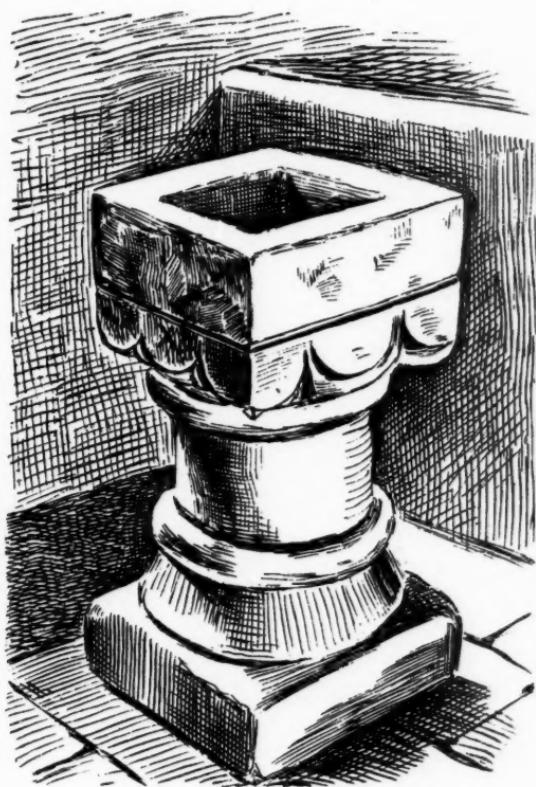
June 16, 1869.

A pretty good specimen of the Pembrokeshire church, and in good repair. Consists of a nave and chancel, each with south aisle, west tower, and south porch. In the chancel-arcade the arches are wider and the column smaller than in the nave. The roof seems to be new; the aisle begins east of the porch, as at St. Martin, Haverfordwest, and is extended along the chancel. The nave is divided from the aisle by two plain obtuse arches upon a central circular column with square capital. The chancel-arch is a plain pointed one. The chancel opens to the aisle by two somewhat flat arches, on circular column with square capital. There is a single lancet on the north of the chancel. The east window is a new one of two lights; the other windows are labeled, square-headed, Perpendicular, of three lights. There are head-corbels on each side of the chancel-arch. The tower-arch is a plain pointed one. The font is of a common kind in this country. The bowl square, scolloped at its base, on a circular stem set on square pedestal. At the east end of the aisle the wall is occupied by a very large monument, having three arched divisions—(1) containing the figure of a man, (2) those of a man and wife, (3) the same. All the figures carry a skull, and are of the family of Howard,¹ dates respectively

¹ The inscriptions on the Howard monument are arranged in three rectangular panels, one under each group of figures, being as follows:—

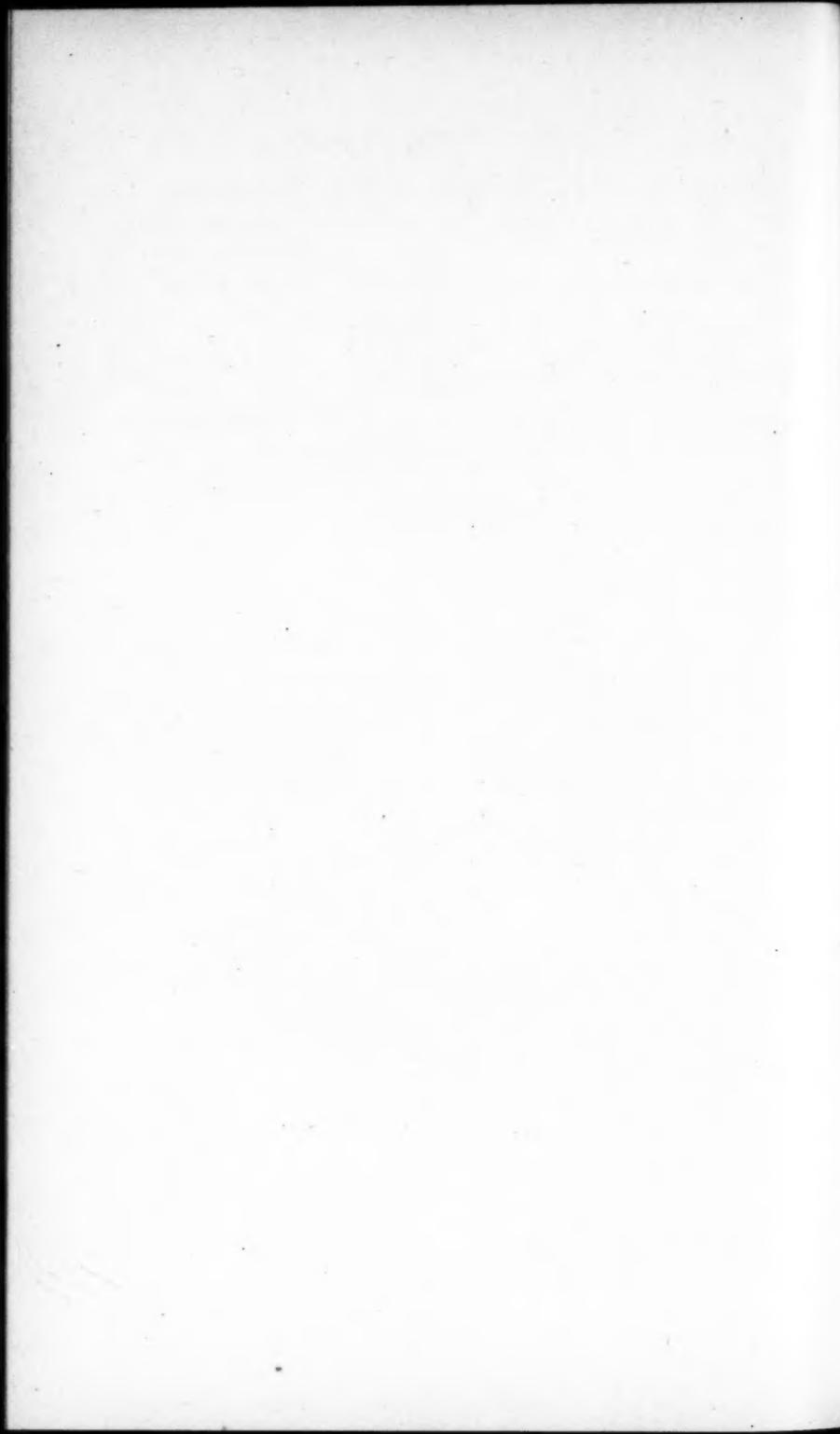
No. 1. Below the figure of George Howard, holding a skull in his left hand, and pointing to it with the right,—

"To the memory of George
Howard of this parish Esq.
who departed this life y"



FONT IN RUDBAXTON CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.





1665, 1668, 1685. The tower is of the strong military type, with parapet and corbel-table, belfry windows of two lights, plain, west window of two lights, and some other small slit-like openings. Neither string-

6th day of May An^o 1665

Aged 32 years

And lyeth before this

Monument."

No. 2. Below the figures of James Howard and his wife Joanna, holding skulls, and each grasping the hand of the other,—

"To the Memory of James Howard of this parish Esq. who lyeth before this Monument and departed this life the 29th day of November An^o 1668

Aged 35 Yeares

Also to the Memory of Joanna the wife of James Howard who erected this monument for her dear Friends & Children with the intent to Joyne partner to this Monument & left this life."

No. 3. Below the figures of Thomas and Mary Howard, joining hands and holding skulls,—

"To the Memory of Thomas Howard of this parish Esq. and Mary the son & daughter of James Howard & Joanna his wife. Thomas departed this life the 7th day of July An^o Dom. 1682 & Mary y^e first of Ianuar^y An^o Dom 1685."

At the top of the monument are three heraldic shields: 1, that of James Howard, a bend between three lions rampant; 2, Howard impaling Cadifor ap Dinawal; 3, Cadifor ap Dinawal, *sa.*, a spear's head between three scaling ladders of four steps *ar.*; on a chief *gu.*, a tower of the second. There are a few gravestones of the seventeenth century in the pavement of the church,—to the Rev. Thomas Prichard, 1646; to Jane, the wife of George Hayward, 1620; and to Thomas Hayward, 1621; to Phe.. Davies, second daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Fields, who married two husbands, viz., Dr. Thomas Prichard and Capt. Thomas Davies, 1679. There is also a monument to General John Picton, dated 1815.

course nor buttress, but again a stair-turret at the north-east. The porch is vaulted; in it is a circular stoup.

RURAL DEANERY OF NARBERTH.

CRONWRW.¹

August 20, 1869.

This church has been much modernised, is of a cruciform plan, with north and south transeptal chapels, but the tower is at the west end. The tower remains untouched, and is of the rude quasi-military character, has embattled parapet and corbel-table, without string-course or buttress; all the openings are merely plain slits. The central battlement on the west side is long, but not on the others. The west door modern. Much of the outer wall seems to have been rebuilt, and with quoins at the corners, and the windows are of doubtful character, of two lights, under a pointed arch, and no tracery. The north wall has more of an original aspect. The arches opening to the chancel and transepts are pointed, and quite plain. The interior is dreary, kept clean, but pewed. On the north of the chancel is a pointed arch in the wall.

ST. ISSELL.²

July 1, 1867.

This church seems to have been wholly reconstructed, save the tower; but it is possible that the

¹ Crunwear, Crunwere, or Cronwere, dedicated to St. Elidyr. Restored in 1878 at a cost of £550. Architect, Mr. T. David, Langharne. West door then closed up, and original entrance from the south side again made use of. The Pointed arch on the north of the chancel no longer exists, as a new vestry was built at the last restoration. The insertion of four additional windows has much improved the lighting of the interior. No longer pewed, but seated.

² Restored by Mr. Kempson in 1864. No special structural changes since "Notes". What is termed a vestry, on the north side, is really a continuation of the north aisle to the east. The south-east window has only one trefoil light, and the sedile sill has been removed to make room for the chair. The double trefoil described is west of the altar-rails.

original plan may have been in some measure preserved, but made more regular and capacious, on account of the increased population. The present arrangement is nave with north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower. The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches on octagonal pillars with plain cups. The chancel-arch is lofty and pointed, and, from its singularity, is probably original, having cylindrical mouldings carried down through the capitals. The windows of the nave are generally single and trifoliated, at the east of the aisles, of two lights, under an arch, with circle in the head.

The chancel rises very much towards the east, on account of the steepness of the ground. On its north side is a vestry. In its north wall is a plain flat arch. The south-east window is of two trefoil-headed lights under an arch, with circle in the head, and the sill forms a sedile. The font has a square bowl. The porch is new. The tower is of the Flemish sort, perhaps of Perpendicular period; is embattled, with square turret, also with embattlement rising high at the north-east; corbel-table under the battlement; has neither stringcourse nor buttress. The base slightly projects. The west doorway flat-arched with label; the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, of late form; other openings are slits. The tower-arch to the nave is plain and pointed.

The churchyard is highly romantic, being of great extent, and the ground uneven and undulated in an extraordinary degree, some portions quite precipitous, and much covered with trees, in some measure recalling that of Llanfihangel, near Aberystwith. On the north side is the shaft of a cross, raised on several steps.

JEFFERSTON (ST. OSWALD AND ST. GEOFFREY).¹

June 29, 1867.

This church was in course of restoration, just begun, when visited. It consists of a nave and chancel, north and south transept, and small chapel south of the chancel, western tower, and south porch. The tower is a characteristic one of the Flemish district, tapering, strong built, with battlement and corbel-table, and a square turret at the north-east having slit lights; no string or buttress; the belfry single obtuse lights, some mere slits, and west window. The tower has the common rude vault within, and a pointed arch to the nave. The north transept is larger than the southern, but both low and insignificant; the arches to both very rude and coarse; that on the north obtuse and misshapen, that on the south so flat as scarcely to be really an arch. The south transept is vaulted. The chancel-arch is a plain pointed one. The chancel is entered by an ascent of three high steps. The east window, as well as most others, is vilely modernised, and on the north of the chancel are no windows. The south chapel is divided from the chancel by a *quasi* arch, flat and rude; in the south chapel is a debased square-headed window. In the south transept are some stone brackets, and near the south door, internally, a benatura. The font has a square bowl, scolloped at the base, on a short cylindrical stem. The porch is very large, and vaulted, has plain outer door, and stone seats. The south front has a curious effect, the porch, transept, and chapel south of the chancel all having similar gables ranging together, the porch perhaps the largest. In the churchyard is a cross entire on a step.

¹ Restoration, by Mr. Talbot Bury, completed in 1868: good east window put in; north transept enlarged to the dimensions of the nave, from which it is divided by three pointed arches on cylindrical pillars, copied from Castlemartin Church; low, round arch introduced to divide the south chapel from the south transept.

LAWRENNY (ST. CARADOC).¹

June 29, 1867.

This is rather a large church, and situated just within the grounds of the park. It has a nave with north and south transepts, chancel, and western tower. The tower is a fine one of the kind, tall, and well proportioned ; has battlement and four short pinnacles, and corbel-table below it. A square turret at the north-east with slit lights, belfry windows of two plain obtuse lights. On the west side a square-headed Perpendicular square window of three lights. The tower is vaulted below, and opens to the nave by a plain arch. It has one stringcourse, and the base rather swells out ; there are no buttresses. The interior is rather too much modernised, and that done too soon ; there are regular new pews, and a new plaster ceiling. The transepts open to the nave by plain, wide, pointed arches. The chancel-arch is round, and very plain. On the north side is one of the Pembrokeshire squint passages from the transept into the chancel, but the entrance from the transept is closed. In this is a sepulchral effigy under an arched recess crocketed. The effigy has been cross-legged, but the lower part is terribly mutilated ; the right hand on a sword. The windows are all modern ; those at the east end and in the north transept are fair Decorated. The south transept has a large monument to the Barlows. There is a stone bracket in the north wall of the nave, and a rude recess near the north door. The font has a square bowl, of cushion shape, upon a cylindrical stem and square base.

Upon the east gable of the nave is a pointed bellcot, with two open arches for bells.

¹ Restored chiefly according to the plans of Mr. Jackson in 1885. Plaster ceiling taken down, and timber roof substituted, obstruction in the squint from the north transept removed, and squint from the south transept found and opened. Sedilia and piscina, in good preservation, discovered behind the plaster in the chancel, and opened out. Also three lancet windows opened in the chancel.

(To be continued.)

ON A COIN OF A SECOND CARAUSIUS,
CÆSAR IN BRITAIN IN THE FIFTH CENTURY.

BY ARTHUR J. EVANS, M.A., F.S.A.

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THE remarkable bronze coin of which the engraving appears above happened to strike my observation amongst a lot of Roman and Romano-barbarous coins found at Richborough, the famous Rutupis or Rutupiæ of the ancients. The obverse presents a head modelled in a somewhat barbarous fashion on that of a fourth-century Emperor, diademed, and with the bust draped in the *paludamentum*. The legend, reading outwards, is :

DOMINO CARAVSIO CES

(the AR, vsi, and es in ligature). The reverse presents a familiar bronze type of Constans or Constantius II. The Emperor, holding phœnix and labarum standard, stands at the prow of a vessel, the rudder of which is held by Victory.¹ In the present case, however, in place of the usual legend that accompanies this reverse—FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO—appears the strange and unparalleled inscription—

DOMIN . . . CONTA . . . NO.

The last three letters of CONTA . . . are in contiguity,

¹ The Emperor's legs are omitted, as also a part of the fore part of the vessel, as if to make room for the inscription NO.

followed by uncertain traces of another, and the *no* is placed over the fore part of the vessel; in the field to the left are apparently three pellets. The exergual inscription is invisible. The coin bears traces of having been washed with white metal, and it weighs $42\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

It will be seen at once that, though both in its obverse and reverse designs approaching known fourth-century types, the present piece is not a mere barbarous imitation of a coin of Constans or Constantius II. It presents us, on the contrary, with a definite and wholly original legend of its own. The name of the Cæsar represented is clearly given as Carausius, but the whole character of the design and the reverse type, which only makes its appearance on the imperial dies towards the middle of the fourth century, absolutely prohibit us from attributing it to the well-known usurper who reigned from 287 to 293, and who, moreover, always claimed the title of Augustus.

The present official style is wholly unexampled on a Roman coin. *D. N* for *DOMINVS NOSTER* becomes, of course, usual on coins from Constantine's time onwards, and *DOMINOR. NOSTROR. CAESS* is also frequent, but the title *DOMINO*, standing alone without qualifying pronoun, as it appears on this coin, is as exceptional a phenomenon as the legend on the remarkable piece of an earlier date, in which the titles *DEO ET DOMINO* are coupled with the name of Aurelian.¹

The *CONTA.* of the reverse is enigmatic. The Romano-British tendency, of which other examples will be given, to omit unaccented *i*'s in certain positions, would make *COMT.* (which, owing to the ligature of the *N* and *T*, is a possible version of the legend) a thoroughly legitimate abbreviation for *COMIT.* in the same way as on a Roman inscription found in Britain we find *MILTUM* for *MILITUM*. But a numismatic reference to a *COMES AVGVSTI* other than a god

¹ *DEO ET DOMINO NATO AVRELIANO AVG.*

does not exist, and we can hardly venture to look for it even on so exceptional a piece as the present. I will leave it, therefore, for others to detect upon our coin the sentinel form of a *Comes Litoris Saxonici* looking forth from the prow of his galley in expectation of the Saxon pirate, and will content myself with the suggestion that either an s has been carelessly omitted, in which case *CONTA* . . stands for *CONSTA*, or that the x-like crossing of the second and third stroke of the *N* indicates the presence of an x. According to the analogy of late Romano-British inscriptions, an x may stand for an s, and we should have here *CONXTA* . . = *CONSTA*, as on a Romano-British monument we find *CELEXTI* for *CELESTI*.¹ The effaced traces of letters which follow I venture to read *NTI* in ligature, and if the *NO* above the prow of the vessel, which evidently forms the continuation of the legend, be joined on to the rest, we get the form *CONXTA[NTI]NO* for *CONSTANTINO*.

The prototype of the reverse design of our coin, representing the Emperor standing on the prow of a galley steered by Victory, and holding the phoenix and labarum standard, is one of the commonest of the fourth-century imperial types, and its date can be fixed within certain limits. The issue of the class of coins to which it belongs is conterminous with the last period of the reign of the Emperor Constans, and the contemporary portion of that of Constantius II. It is not found on the coins of Constantine the younger, who met his death in 340 A.D. On the other hand, at the moment of Constans' murder, and the consequent accession of Magnentius in 350, it seems to have been already superseded by the allied type on which the phoenix is replaced by a globe and Victory. On the coins of Magnentius, as on those of Constantius Gallus, who was associated by Constantius II in 351, only this later variety appears.

¹ *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae*, 128. Similarly on African inscriptions, *MILEX* for *MILES*, *XANC(tissimo)* for *SANC(tissimo)*; on Italian *XANTISSIMVS*, etc.

We are thus enabled to establish a *terminus a quo* in two directions for the period during which the class of coins that supplies the prototype of the present piece was issued from the imperial mints. Its emission cannot well have been earlier than 340 or later than 350 A.D. But there seem to me to be sufficient grounds for fixing the date of this type within still narrower limits. Evidently it records a maritime expedition; and in the case of the Emperor Constans this maritime expedition is not far to seek. In other words, it must refer to Constans' passage to Britain in 343, in answer to the appeal of the hard-pressed Provincials—one of the most important episodes in his reign, as may be gathered from the reference to it in the later books of Ammianus Marcellinus;¹ though, alas! a full account of it, recorded in an earlier book of the same author, together with his notice of British geography, has perished. The connection of the present type with this British expedition is rendered still more probable by its close analogy with a more elaborate composition on a contorniate medal of the same Emperor, which was certainly commemorative of that event. On the reverse of this medal the Emperor stands on a galley, in the attitude of a champion, armed with spear and shield. Behind him are two standards, and the prow is headed by a Victory holding a wreath. A nymph directs the course of the galley, and behind is a tower, explained by the inscription BONONIA OCEANEN. —*Bononia Oceanensis*, as Boulogne-sur-Mer seems to have been known, to distinguish it from its namesake of the *Æmilia*. Bononia was the natural crossing-point for Britain; and accordingly we find a law of Constans in the Theodosian Code, dated from that city in January 343.² By the end of June, in the same year, as we know from the

¹ Lib. xx, l. 1; xxvii, 8, 4.

² *Cod. Theod.*, vol. iv, p. 117. Gothofred rightly corrects Constantius into Constans.

same source, Constans was back again at Trier.¹ Assuming this maritime expedition of Constans to have given occasion to the issue of the above class of coins, their date of emission is further limited between the years 343 and 350.

There can, however, I venture to think, be little doubt that the coin with which we are at present concerned belongs to a considerably later date than its prototype. It is, indeed, notorious that the coins of Constantine and his family, being the commonest of the fourth-century issues, continued, especially in Britain, where they were not so abundantly succeeded by the issues of later Emperors, to be current down to the sixth and seventh centuries. It is to imitations of these types, indeed, that we owe our earliest English coinage;² and though the Sceatta series hardly dates from an earlier period than the seventh century, there are not wanting earlier examples of more or less exact reproductions of fourth-century Roman coins in this country and elsewhere. These Constantinian types formed the basis of a long series of Northern bracteates—Scandinavian, Frisian, and Anglo-Saxon—as well as of some sixth-century Merovingian coinages, and a noteworthy example of a revival of the same kind is to be found in the gold solidus, supposed to date from about the year 600,³ presenting on the obverse the head and blundered superscription of a coin of Honorius, and on the reverse the well-known type of the Emperor holding the labarum and the globe, surmounted by Victory, and setting his foot upon a captive, here associated with a Runic inscription. It is a reversion

¹ Cf. Clinton, *Fasti Romani*, ad ann.

² I am glad to see that Mr. C. F. Keary, in his *Catalogue of English Coins*, has renounced his former opinion (*Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 441) that the wolf and twins type was derived from the rare denarius of Carausius, and in this case, as in that of the "Standard" type, accepts a Constantinian origin.

³ See Dr. Wimmer's remarks in Keary's *Catalogue of English Coins*, p. lxxxiv *et seqq.*

of this sort to an earlier model, but by a Romano-British instead of a half-Romanised Teutonic artist, that makes itself apparent on the present coin. There are peculiarities of fabric which remove it from the barbarous contemporary counterfeits of the coins of Constans and Constantius. Such contemporary imitations present us with blundered copies of the legends on the genuine imperial coins. Here, on the contrary, we have a wholly original style and independent inscription, which, though rustic in its Latinity and orthography, has a deliberate meaning of its own, and is thus analogous to the Runic legend on the piece of Teutonic fabric. More than this, as I hope to demonstrate, the letters and their peculiar ligatures, while deviating from fourth-century practice, show a remarkable affinity to certain forms that occur on some of the late Roman Christian monuments of Britain.

That the coin itself was struck in our island may be safely assumed, both from the place where it was found, and from the name of Carausius that it bears upon its obverse. Whatever the original extraction of Carausius, there can be no doubt that the name of the first asserter of Britain's maritime dominion struck a deep root in her soil.¹ A curious manifestation of

¹ Nennius, it is to be observed, gives great prominence to Carausius in his sketch of Roman Britain. He makes him rebuild Severus' Wall,—“Carautius postea imperator reædificavit (murum) et septem castellis munivit” (*Hist. Brit.*, c. xix). “Carautius transverberavit omnes regulos Britonum et vindicavit valde Severum ab illis et purpuram Britanniæ occupavit” (c. xx). Professor Rhys informs me that Carausius, under the late form of *Ceris*, has given his name to a pool in the Menai Straits: “Quartum miraculum est lapis qui ambulat in nocturnis temporibus super vallem Cithieinn, et projectus est olim in voragine Cereuus, qui est in medio pelagi quod vocatur Mene, et in crastino super ripam supradictæ vallis inventus est sine dubio” (San-Marte's *Nennius and Gildas*, § 75, p. 79). Here we have Pwll Ceris called *Vorago Cereuus*; and the form *Cereuus* bridges over the gap between *Ceris* and *Carausius*. But the phonology of the change offers considerable difficulties. We should probably have to treat *Carausius* as representing a form, *Cara-~~us~~ius*. The historical question which the fixing of the name *Carausius* in North Wales raises is still more difficult and interest-

this is seen in a gravestone found at Penmachno, in Caernarvonshire, recording in barbarous Latin the sepulture of a later and Christian Carausius beneath a cairn. It is headed by the Christian monogram, and the inscription, of which a reproduction is given below, reads, CARAVSIVS HIC IACIT IN HOC CONGERIES LAPIDVM. It belongs to an interesting class of Romano-British monuments, dating from the period when the last of the Roman legions had been recalled from our shores, but representing still the continuity of the Roman as distinguished from the more purely Celtic population of Britain. It is included by Dr. Hübner¹ in his "First Period". Here, as in other instances, we have a name of Roman imperial association, and the appearance of the name of Carausius on this stone may be set beside that of Severus, Victorinus, Martinus, the public-spirited Pro-Præfect, who was driven to commit suicide by the Inquisitor of Constantius II, and Victor, the son and associate of Magnus Maximus, all of them Emperors or Governors in a special way connected with Britain, whose names reappear on *tituli* of the same class,² and seem to indicate a distinct Roman national tradition, as opposed to that more purely British tradition exemplified by names like Boduoc or Conbellinus. The direct connection with Rome had been cut off, but some part of our soil, at least, remained "Romania."³

A comparison of the lettering and arrangement of

ing. What, for instance, if the Emperor Carausius was, after all, not one of the Continental Menapii, but of the Manapii, whom Ptolemy locates in the east of Ireland? This would help to settle a very vexed question in the early history of Britain, namely the time and the nature of the Irish conquests in Wales and Dumnonia. The subject calls for treatment at the hands of our historians.

¹ *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianæ*, p. xx. Dr. Hübner places it amongst those written *more Romano* rather than *more Britannico*.

² Amongst other purely Roman names that appear on these late monuments may be mentioned Vitalis, Vitalianus, Eternus, Eterna- lis, Severinus, Secundus, Coelestis (Celesti), Iuvenalis (Icvenalis probably=Juvenalis), Saturninus, Nobilis, Avitus, Justinianus, Vi- ventius, Majorius, Salvianus, Pompeius (Punpeius), and Paulinus.

³ The passage in Gildas (*De Excidio Britanniae*, c. v) in which he

the inscription on the monument of this Christian Carausius suggests some very remarkable parallels with the style of the legends on the coin of our Carausius Cæsar.

Comparing this with an enlarged facsimile of the obverse and reverse legend of the present coin—

DOMINO CHRAVZOCEZ
DOMIN[O] COMINT[O]N[O]

we note—

1. The same tendency to ligature—that of the vs and es of the two examples presenting analogies of the most striking kind. Ligatures like the above are wholly absent from the imperial series of the first four centuries of our era. On the other hand, something analogous is occasionally found on coins struck by Gallic cities in the fifth and sixth centuries, and the practice fits in with the monogrammatic tendency of those times. It may be noticed in this connection that the peculiar g of the monument first appears, so far as I am aware, on the imperial coinage in the reign of Theodosius II, 408-450 A.D.¹ It is adopted in the monogrammatic signature of the Burgundian

sums up the effects of Roman rule in Britain in the words, “ita ut non Britannia sed *Romania* insula censeretur”, derives peculiar interest from the parallels that it recalls in other parts of the Roman empire. It was only by the fourth and fifth century that the process of Romanisation in the provinces had become sufficiently complete, and the contrast with aggressive barbarism sufficiently strong, to fully evoke the national feeling, “Quod cuncti gens una sumus”, of which the term “*Romania*” is the territorial expression. Had the English conquest been less thoroughgoing, the name might have lived on here, beyond the Channel, as it has lived on to this day beyond the Danube. Gildas himself records the preservation of the Roman name by Britain after the separation from the rest of the empire, though he regrets the loss of Roman customs and laws,—“*Insula nomen Romanum nec tam mores legemque tenens quin potius abjiciens*” (c. xxvi).

¹ Sabatier, *Monnaies Byzantines*, Pl. V, 11. The L of the Carausian inscription apparently first occurs on coins of Leo I, 457-474.

King Gondebald on coins struck by him in the name of Anastasius, from 491 onwards.¹



Sepulchral Slab at Penmachno, Caernarvonshire. Reduced to one-quarter diam. (2).

¹ See *Annuaire de Numismatique*, vol. i (1886), Pl. VI, 1-6.

² The above copy of the inscription was executed by me from the stone (at present in Penmachno Church), carefully collated since with a paper cast made at the same time. The ligatures are not accurately rendered in *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, 136.

2. The s of the inscription, though not reversed, as those of the coin, has an almost identical form, consisting of a somewhat angular bend at top and a horizontal prolongation of the lower curve. This form is characteristic of a whole series of Romano-British inscriptions belonging approximately to the same period.

3. The form of the first r in the inscription and of that on the coin approximates to a characteristic **R** of the same series of monuments, itself the precursor of the Saxon **R**. This form occurs on coins of Constantine III.

4. Finally, we find the language itself, in both cases, presenting characteristics rather *Romance* than Roman. The IN HOC CONGERIES of the stone belongs to a time when the last letter of the case-ending had been dropped in pronunciation, and when letters were accordingly set on by would-be classical scribes in a purely arbitrary fashion, the spoken language affording them no guide, and grammars not being forthcoming. In the case of the coin we have no added letter, but the form points to the Romance style. It is not necessary to suppose that the DOMINO CARAVSIO CES, etc., is to be taken in its literal grammatical sense as a dedicatory form in the dative. From Diocletian's time onwards, at any rate, where such formulæ are used on coins, they are generally accompanied by DIVO, and are literal dedications to the deified departed, as DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO PRINCIPI, on the memorial coins of Constantius Chlorus. Parallels may indeed be found to this dedicatory style on the coins of living sovereigns, and without the DIVO, but they are at least unusual, and in the present case it is possible to find a simpler explanation. In other words, this inscription belongs to a time when the nominative case-ending was being generally dropped, and all nouns, save in exceptional instances, were being reduced to a common termination. In this respect it finds numerous analogies in other inscriptions belonging to the same class as the would-be classical *titulus*

with which we are dealing. On another monument, also belonging to Dr. Hübner's "First Period", and found at the same place, Penmachno,¹ "CIVE" and "CONSOBRINO" are used as nominatives. In the same way we find, on earlier Roman inscriptions found in Britain, forms like "VOTO SOLVIT LIBENS,"² and on a later British example, "SINGNO CRVCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI."³

That the Carausius of the inscription is the same personage as the Carausius Cæsar of the coin, I shall neither affirm nor deny. But there seems nothing to exclude the possibility, or even probability, of such an identification. In both cases we find the name associated with the Christian monogram, though that on the labarum held by the standing Emperor on the reverse of the coin has been much effaced. The coincidences observable in the ligatures and some of the letter-forms are, as already shown, of so striking a kind, as to point to a close correspondence of date. That no imperial title should appear on the stone does not count for much. A Carausius Cæsar who had reigned at Richborough and commanded on the Saxon shore would hardly have found his way to this bleak Caernarvonshire resting-place, beneath the shadow of Snowdon, otherwise than as a fugitive who had already exchanged his purple for a cassock. The practice of erecting inscribed monuments in Britain in the fifth century was not so common as to lead us to suppose that those commemorated were wholly obscure personages. On the contrary, we find in several cases that those thus distinguished were persons of mark—civic and military officers, or at least their kinsmen, while the names, as already noticed, point in several

¹ Hübner, *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, No. 135. CANTIORI HIC IACIT VENEDOTIS CIVE FVIT CONSOBRINO MA(G)LI MAGISTRATI. I have carefully examined the stone, and find that there is no reason to suppose that CIVES or CONSOBRINOS was the original reading. The inscription seems to be metrical, answering to the rhythm of "Mihi est propositum in taberna mori."

² *C. I. L.*, vii, 769. Of the year 258 A.D.

³ *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, 94.

cases to the existence of family traditions linking their bearers to past Emperors or Governors connected with Britain. The mention of a cairn, "*congeries lapidum*," contained in the inscription itself, certainly conveys the impression that the Carausius interred beneath it was not unknown in the annals of the time. The significance of cairns in the Britain of a slightly later date is shown by the legendary account preserved by Nennius,¹ of the cairn—" *congestus lapidum*"—with a monument at top erected by Arthur in honour of his dog Cabal, and impressed with the footprint of that marvellous hound. So, too, the traditional monument of Horsa,² at Horsted, in Kent, which is already mentioned by Bæda (*cir.* 731), was represented in the last century by "a quantity of flint stones".³ The usage of the times might provide both the invader and the defender of the Saxon shore with the same form of monument.

So far, indeed, as the present argument is concerned, it is not by any means necessary to identify the Carausius on our coin with the person of the same name referred to on the sepulchral stone. All that I wish to insist on is, that whether we regard the form of the letters, the abnormal style of the legend and title, or the character of the legend, a striking analogy is observable between the present coin and the class of Romano-British monuments to which the *titulus* belongs. The inference that we are entitled to draw from these resemblances is that, between the coin and

¹ *Hist.*, c. lxxix. "Est aliud mirabile in regione quæ dicitur Buelt. Est ibi cumulus lapidum, et unus lapis superpositus super congestum cum vestigio canis in eo. Quando venatus est porcum Troit impressit Cabal, qui erat canis Arturi militis, vestigium in lapide. Et Artur postea congregavit congestum lapidum sub lapide in quo erat vestigium canis sui; et vocatur Carnocal. Et veniunt homines et tollunt lapidem in manibus suis per spatium diei et noctis et in crastino inveniuntur super congestum suum."

² *Hist. Eccl.*, i, c. xv. "Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in orientalibus Cantiae partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne."

³ *Archæologia*, ii (1773), p. 110.

the earliest monuments of the class referred to, there is a certain approximation of date. And that a coin, *ex hypothesi* struck in Britain, should present such analogies with contemporary monuments, is rendered the more probable by the parallel supplied by the coins of the earlier Carausius, who reigned in Britain at the end of the third century. As this subject has not received the attention it deserves, I may here refer to a few of the cases I have collected, in which the legends on the coins of Carausius show striking points of contact with the provincial orthography, as traceable on the Roman monuments of Britain.

Coins of Carausius struck in Britain.	Roman Inscriptions found in Britain.
DINAE AVG (=Dianæ) .	. { DO (=Deo) DAE (=Deæ)
Elision of I ¹ { FELICT (=FELICIT[AS]) PROVENTIA (=Providentia) also PROVDNTIA VBERTA (=Uberitas) .	. { MILTS (=Militis) REGMEN (=Regimen) MARTIMA (=Maritima) DECMI (=Decimi), etc.
Elision of N ORIES (=Oriens) .	. { CLEMES (=Clemens) CRESCES (=Crescens) CONSTAS (=Constans) LIBES (=Libens), etc.
AE for E ² . { RAEDVX (Redux) PIAETAS (Pietas) .	. { AEQVES (=Eques) HORTAESI (=Horte(n)sii) SOCAERE (=Socere) OLYMPAE (=Olympe [Voc]), etc.
c dropped before T } VITORIA (=Victoria) .	. { DEFVNTVS ³ (=Defunc- tus)
P for B . PVPLICA (=Publica) .	. OPSEQVENS (=Obsequens)
E for AE in gen. } ROME (=Rome) .	. { ALE (=Alæ) PIE (=Pie), etc.

¹ Cf. BEATA TRANQLITAS on the Constantinian coins from the London mint.

² For analogous diphthongising of vowel cf. also CONSTAVNT (=Constant[ia]). So on a coin of Tetricus, probably struck in Britain, PAIX AVGG.

³ Cf. VERECVNVS for Verecundus, SCVLTOR for Sculptor.

C ins of Carausius struck in Britain.

Roman Inscriptions found in Britain.

i for e or æ	EXPICATE VENI (=Expectate)	EQVIS (=eques) SVPERSTIS (=Superstes) LIGNIA (=Lignea) CERIALI (=Cereali) SIX (=Sex), etc.
	EXPICATIA MIL (=Expectatio)	
	LITITIA (Letitia or Lætitia)	
	MONITA (=Moneta)	

s for x	DESTER (=Dexter)
	ALESAN[DER] (=Alexander) ²

Final s omitted	VBERTA	MACRINV (=Macrinus) VAENTINV (=Valentinus)
	VBERITA	
	FELICITA (=Felicitas)	

CARAVSIV AVG (=Carausius) ECVITAS (=Æquitas) ECVESTER (=Equester).

In addition to these may be mentioned suggestive forms like VIRTVTE AVG, AG for AVGusti, FIDEM MILITVM, VLTORA AVG, VENERA AVG.

These and other legends existing on the coins of Carausius minted in Britain are generally ascribed to the mere haphazard blundering of barbarous engravers. But apart from the fact that many of the most characteristic forms occur on coins that are not otherwise of barbarous fabric, it will be seen, I think, from the above comparative table, that there is a certain method in these mis-spellings. It is possible that, in individual instances, this is due to a certain prevalent fashion in orthography, and to a mere widespread *mode* without rhyme or reason in itself, but characteristic of a certain epoch. But it must in any case be admitted that a large proportion of the forms common to these Romano-British coins and monuments are due to the influence of the provincial dialect, and exhibit undoubted characteristics of incipient Romance pronunciation and Romance grammatical simplification.

As the coins of this earlier and better known Carausius stand to the earlier epigraphic monuments of

¹ This form also occurs on coins of Tetricus struck in Britain.

² Compare, on late Spanish inscriptions, *ausilium*, *es* for *ex*, and apparently *felis* for *felix*. So on African inscriptions we find *conjus* for *conjugæ*, *visit*=*vixit*, etc. Dr. Hübner suggests that *ORDOVIX* (*Insc. Brit. Christ.*, 115) stands for *ORDOVIX*.

Roman Britain, so the present coin stands to that later Romano-British series, which represents the survival of the Roman language and traditions in this country at a time when the official ties with what survived of the empire over sea were already cut away.

The general geographical distribution of this latter class of inscription seems to refer their origin to a period when a large part of South-Eastern Britain was already in Saxon hands. In other words, the bulk of them can hardly be earlier than the middle of the fifth century. Many, no doubt, date from the sixth century; one commemorates a certain Paulinus, who has been identified with a bishop who attended a provincial synod shortly before 569.¹ On the other hand, seventh-century inscriptions, like the dedication of the Basilica at Jarrow by King Egfrith in 685, show forms of letters which are of a distinctly later character² than those on the more purely Roman class of monument with which we are dealing.

Admitting, however, that the great majority of these inscriptions range from the middle of the fifth to the end of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century, there is a piece of strong, though hitherto neglected, evidence, which tends to show that some at least belong to a somewhat earlier date. In 1774, a very interesting inscription was found at Ravenhill, near Whitby, which records the building of a *castrum* by a certain Justinianus, who seems to have borne the title of *Præpositus Militum*. It is written in a character which links it on to other inscriptions of the present class, and shows, for example, much the same form of s as that on our coin, and a peculiar ligature of c and i, which presents a close analogy to that of the co on the Carausian monument. Dr. Hübner has included it in

¹ *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, 82, where Dr. Hübner refers to Rees' *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, p. 188.

² *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, 198. The late forms of the o, e and c, are specially to be noted.

his *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae*,¹ and justly remarks that the form of the letters brings it down to the fifth or sixth century.² A Roman military officer ordering the construction of a *castrum* in Britain at so late a date as that indicated by the inscription in question is a striking figure, and we might even expect to find some historic notice of such a personage. And as a matter of fact we do find a reference in Zosimus (and as I venture to think in Olympiodōros also) to a high Roman officer of the name of Justinianus, who held a post in Britain in the early part of the fifth century.

Zosimus, after relating the rapid succession of Marcus and Gratianus, and the final elevation of Constantine by the Roman soldiery in Britain, whom the progress of the barbarians beyond the Channel and the apathy of Honorius had stirred to the self-defensive choice of a warlike Emperor, proceeds to give an account of Constantine III's Gallic expedition. He first sent over two of his officers, Justinianus and Nevigastes, whom he placed in command of the Gallic ("Celtic") forces, and then crossed over himself to Boulogne. As Constantine himself was raised to the empire in Britain, and the whole *pronunciamento* was originally confined to the British soldiery, we must suppose that Justinianus and his colleagues had previously enjoyed high commands in the island, and were personages whom it was necessary for Constantine to conciliate to his interest. The Yorkshire inscription seems to indicate the whereabouts of Justinian's British command; and, if the identification which I have suggested be

¹ No. 185. According to Dr. Hübner's version it reads IVSTINI-ANVS P[rae]P[ositus] VINDICIANVS M[agister] A[re]BITERIV (for arbitrio?) PR[esepositi] M[ilitum]? CASTRVM FECIT A[nn]o.... For M ARBITERIV, the possible alternative, MAGISTERIV, is suggested. Mommsen compares *C. I. L.*, iii, 3370, FL[avius] IOVINVS EX P[rae]P[osito] MILITVM HISTRICORVM ET FL[avius] PAVLVS BIARCVS PATER ET FILIVS DOMVM A FVNDAMENTIS IVSSERVNT FABRICARI.

² *C. I. L.*, vii, 268. "Litterarum forme ad seculum quintum sextumve ducunt."

correct, the date of the inscription recording the construction of the *castrum* must be shortly anterior to 407 A.D., the year of Constantine's elevation. Justinianus was shortly after killed in battle with Stilicho's general Sarus.¹

Assuming this approximate date to be established, it will be seen that the analogies existing between the lettering and orthography of our coin and these late Romano-British monuments do not necessarily involve a later date for the issue of this remarkable piece than the first part of the fifth century. On the other hand, the rapid progress of the Saxon Conquest leaves little place for a Roman "Cæsar" in South-Eastern Britain during the latter part of that century.

Taking all the facts into consideration, it seems to me that the elevation of the Carausius Cæsar of our coin, who from its provenance may be supposed, like his greater namesake, to have made Rutupiæ a principal stronghold, is not unconnected with the episode of Constantine III's Gallic adventure. The title of *Cæsar* itself implies the recognition of an *Augustus*, and, if I am right in reading the reverse legend CONXTA[NTI]NO for CONSTANTINO, there can be little difficulty in recognising the British Constantine as the colleague of our Carausius. The chequered career of Constantine in Gaul makes it highly probable that he found it politic to strengthen his precarious hold on his British provinces by the recognition of a British colleague with the Cæsarean title. On the other hand, a new and self-elevated British *tyrannus* whose position was not yet assured would be likely to imitate, perhaps in a more humble form, the precedent of

¹ Zosimus, lib. vi. Olympiodōros, *Hist. Græc. Minores* (Dindorf), i, 453, gives the same account in slightly different words, but changes the name of Justinianus to Justinus. Zosimus, however, preserves the fuller and presumably the more correct account. He distinguishes Justinianus, who was killed in battle with Sarus in Gaul, from another officer called Justus, who was sent by Constantine with his son and colleague, the Emperor Constans, into Spain, and there excited the rivalry of Gerontius.

earlier British usurpers who claimed to be the colleagues of those whom it was their chief object to overthrow. It is thus we find the earlier Carausius striking coins in honour of his imperial "brothers", and adding their titles on his monetary inscriptions,¹ while the British Constantine himself successfully laboured to secure his recognition by Honorius.

The crisis in Constantine's British Government came in 409, when his general Gerontius revolted in Spain. Gerontius, himself of British origin, and from whom were apparently drawn some of the legendary features of the Vortigern in the Hengist story,² stirred the Barbarians then in Gaul to a revolt, which was followed by a general incursion of their kinsmen from beyond the Rhine into Gaul and Britain. Then it was that the Britons, in despair, expelled their imperial governors, and took such effective measures for their own defence as to beat back for the time the barbarian invader. In the earlier moment of the crisis, however, and before the thorough-going adoption of Home Rule,³ the authority of Constantine would still have been recognised, and it must have been the last endeavour of his adherents in the island to hold on to the stronghold which was the key to communication with Gaul. Whether we regard this Carausius as an actual nominee of Constantine at this critical juncture, or whether we regard him as an independent usurper who considered it politic to bid for Constantine's recognition in a Cæsarean capacity, we shall not be far wrong, on the hypothesis here adopted, in referring the issue of this unique and highly interesting

¹ Cf. the inscriptions CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, PAX AVGGG., MONETA AVGGG., etc.

² Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, p. 97. Ed. 2nd.

³ Zosimus's expressions (lib. vi) are strong: "Τῆς Ρωμαίων ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆναι καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν βιοτεύειν οὐκέτι τοῖς τούτων ἐπακούοντα νόμοις . . . καὶ ὁ Ἀρμόρικος ἄπας καὶ ἔτεραι Γαλάτων ἐπαρχίαις Βρετανίων μιμησάμεναι κατὰ τὸ ἵσον σφᾶς ἡλευθέρωσαν τρόπου, ἐκβάλλουσαι μὲν τοὺς Ρωμαίους ἄρχοντας, οἰκείουν δὲ κατ' ἔξουσίαν πολιτευμα καθιστᾶσαι."

coin to the year 409. It is perhaps a fair induction that, as "the memory of the great Constantine, whom the British legions had given to the Church and to the Empire",¹ had influenced the British soldiery in choosing the last usurper, so the memory of the brave Carausius, who first raised Britain to a position of maritime supremacy, may have influenced the choice of this obscure Cæsar at a moment when the Romano-British population was about to assert, as it had never done before, its independence of continental empire.

The association of our Carausius with the British Constantine indicated by the present coin may at least be taken as evidence that the new Cæsar stood forth as the representative of the interests of the Constantinian dynasty in the island as against the faction of the rebel Gerontius and his barbarian allies. It is not unlikely even that he belonged to the same family as Constantine III. The probability that the later Romano-British princes, Ambrosius Aurelianus, Constantine of Dumnorix, Aurelius Conan, and others, traced their descent from the third Constantine has already been shown by Dr. Guest.² Gildas³ distinctly tells us that Ambrosius Aurelianus (who ruled from about 463 onwards) was of Roman race, and that he was the survivor of a family, members of which had been clothed in the purple, but who had been slain during the troublous period that preceded his reign. Dr. Guest notices the difficulty that no Roman usurper was known to have appeared in Britain after the time of Constantine III and Constans, and that those Emperors met their deaths in

¹ See Gibbon, c. xxx. Orosius (vii, 40) says that Constantine III was chosen "propter solam spem nominis".

² "The Early English Settlements in South Britain", in the Salisbury Volume of the *Arch. Inst. Journal*, pp. 49 and 70. (*Origines Celticae*, ii, 172.)

³ *Hist.*, c. xxv. "Duce Ambrosio Aureliano qui solus fuit comes fidelis, fortis, veraxque forte Romanæ gentis, qui tanta tempestatis collisione, occisis in eadem parentibus purpura nimirum indutis, superfuerat."

Gaul. Perhaps the elevation of another imperial usurper in Britain itself, of which we have now numismatic evidence, may explain the words of the British historian, and the reference to the violent end of emperors of Ambrosius' family may include a tragedy in which the Carausius Cæsar of our coin played a leading part.

It is possible that after the expulsion of the officials of the central government at Arles, a Cæsar of British election may have continued for a while to maintain himself within the walls of Richborough or London; but a variety of historical considerations, a brief statement of which will not be found impertinent to the present inquiry, precludes us from supposing that any one pretending to an imperial title in the island could have long survived the revolution so forcibly described by Zosimus.

It is probable that during the period that immediately succeeded the overthrow of direct imperial government in Britain, at least its south-eastern parts were administered by the civic officers of the various municipal commonwealths. Unity of action would be, to a certain extent, secured by the provincial *conventus* of the *civitates*, the tradition of which seems to find expression in the "conventional" election of the "monarchs of Britain" recorded in the Welsh *Triads*,¹ just as the *conventus* of the Illyrian *civitates* is preserved by the *couwend* of the Albanian clans. The resuscitation of the *conventus* of Gallic cities at Arles, by Honoriūs, was a sign of the times; and it is noteworthy that the celebrated meeting of the Britons and Saxons, the legendary scene of Hengist's treachery, is described by Nennius as such a *conventus*.

The *conventus* of the *civitates* was the natural place for electing the military officers who still continued to perform the necessary functions fulfilled by the *Dux*

¹ Triad 34, 3rd Series (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, ii, 63). "Tri Un-benn *Dygynnul ynys Prydain*", etc.

Britanniarum and *Comes Litoris Saxonici* of late imperial organisation ; but of any one pretending to the higher imperial titles, whether of Cæsar or Augustus, at this time in Britain, there is no question. Constantius, the contemporary authority for the account of St. Germanus' two visits to our island in 429 and 447 or 448, mentions no one higher than a *Primus Regionis*, bearing, it is to be observed, the Graeco-Roman name of *Elaphius*, and a magistrate who exercised the office of Tribune.¹ Germanus himself, as *Dux Praeli* in the "Alleluia Battle" and the operations that preceded it, assumed a military rank akin to that borne by the typical Roman chieftain in Britain of the last half of the fifth century. Ambrosius Aurelianus appears only as *Dux* (in the Welsh chronicles, *Gwledig*), a title which, as has been suggested by Professor Rhys,² seems to represent the unbroken tradition of the *Dux Britanniarum*. So, too, the Arthur of Nennius, though allied with British kings, is himself spoken of as *Dux Belli*.³

But the depletion of the urban population of south-eastern Britain, consequent on the barbarian ravages, Pictish, Hiberno-Scottish, and Saxon, was constantly giving greater prominence to the Celtic element even in that part of the island which, during the past four centuries, had been most thoroughly Romanised. It was, no doubt, to a great extent, the natural outcome of these altered relations that the title of "Rex" now

¹ Constantius, *Vita S. Germani*, i, 24, in *Acta Sanctorum*, ad diem 31 Julii. "Vir Tribunitis potestatis." The same phrase occurs in Gregory of Tours (lib. x, c. 21; cf. lib. vii, 23). From Fortunatus (lib. vii, 16) the office of Tribune seems to have been a step towards the dignity of *Comes*. He had charge of the *castra* and prisons (cf. Ducange, s. v. "Tribunus", ed. Favre). A Cornish inscription (*Insc. Brit. Christ.*, 18), reading ...BONEMIMORI FILLI TRIBVNI, seems to contain a reference to this title; of CONSOBRINO MAGLI MAGISTRATI of No. 125. Both inscriptions belong to Dr. Hübner's "First Period."

² *Celtic Britain*, p. 103.

³ *Hist.*, c. lxiii. "Artur pugnabat contra Saxones cum regibus Brittonum sed ipse dux erat bellorum."

comes to the fore in British annals. Already in the version of St. Germanus's mission, given by the British hagiographer, Marcus Anachoreta,¹ and followed with variations by Nennius, we find the Saint repulsed from a royal palace, and himself represented as a king-maker. Gildas, writing of the state of Britain after the embassy to Aetius, in 445, speaks of a succession of kings.² His own contemporaries and their predecessors bore the royal title.³ The British prince Riothimus, whose aid was successfully sought in 470 A.D. by the Emperor Anthemius against the Visigoths under Euric in Gaul, receives the title of *Rex Britonum* from his only chronicler Jordanes.⁴

But this growing prevalence of the regal title in Britain must not by any means be taken to indicate the abrogation of all Roman traditions. The title of Rex itself was no doubt recommended by its claims to barbarian allegiance; but if we consider the changed usage of the times in other provinces besides Britain, it will be seen that by the fifth and sixth century it had been frankly adopted by Roman rulers in their relation with Roman populations. The title of Rex had, indeed, already imperial associations, as we know

¹ *Acta Sanctorum*, loc. cit., p. 158, Nennius, c. xxxi. Marcus appears to have flourished in the eighth century. He was a Briton by birth, educated in Ireland, and after having been for many years a bishop in his native country, was enticed to France by Charles the Great's munificence, and received as an anchorite at St. Medard's Monastery.

² *De Excidio Britanniae*, c. xix. "Ungebantur Reges et non per Deum, sed qui cæteris crudeliores extarent, et paulo post ab unctionibus, non pro veri examinatione, trucidabantur, aliis electis trucidibus."

³ *Epistola Gildæ*. "Reges habet Britannia sed tyrannos." Vortipor is addressed as "boni regis nequam fili." Maglocunus has the regal title, and he had in early youth slain the King, his uncle. ("Nonne in primis adolescentie tuæ annis avunculum regem ... oppressisti?") Maglocunus (Maelgwn) himself died, according to the *Annales Cambriæ*, in 574.

⁴ Jordanes, *De Getarum sive Gothorum Origine*, ed. Closs., p. 160. The defeat of these "Brittani" at Bourges is mentioned by Gregory of Tours, lib. ii, c. 19, but he does not notice their transmarine origin.

from the instance of Constantine's nephew Hannibalianus, who was not only allowed, in virtue of his oriental government, to assume this style, but to add it to his name on the coinage of the republic. In the fifth century we find the Gallo-Roman population of Northern Gaul, isolated from the rest of the empire by the Frankish conquests, obeying a prince of the name of Syagrius, with the remarkable title of *Rex Romanorum*.¹ The patrician who thus stood forth as the champion of his nationality in this Gallic "Romania" ruled over barbarians as well as men of Roman blood, and his full title seems to have been **REX FRANCORVM ET ROMANORVM**. In Africa, too, after the Vandal conquest, a curious parallel occurs. From a Mauretanian inscription, it appears that a remnant of the Roman population, in close confederation with the Moors, prolonged awhile their independence of the Teutonic invader under the headship of a Prince Masuna, who here receives the title of **REX GENTIVM MAVRORVM ET ROMANORVM**.² Obvious parallels may be supplied from the Italy of Odoacer and Theodoric, as well as the Illyrian regions; and in Britain, where the Celtic element now claimed for itself political parity, there is every reason to believe that a dual title of the same kind was adopted by Riothimus and his predecessors, who were no doubt *Reges Romanorum et Britonum*, or even, it may be, *Saxonum* as well. It is characteristic of the times that Gildas, in his review of Roman history, speaks of "Reges Romanorum" afterwards obtaining the "Imperium" of the world,³ an expression curiously prophetic of the usage of the Holy Roman Empire.

A "Rex Romanorum", then, was no longer an

¹ *Greg. Tur.*, lib. ii. c. 27. It is probable that his father *Ægidius*, who also reigned at Soissons, had the same title.

² *C. I. L.*, viii, 9835. The inscription is of the year 508, and begins, **PRO . SALVTE . ET INCOL[umitate] . REG[IS] . MASVNAE . GENT[ium] MAVR[orum] ET ROMANOR[um]**.

³ *De Excid. Brit.*, c. iii. "Romanorum Reges cum orbis Imperium obtinuissent", etc. There is a variant reading, "Romani Reges".

anomaly. The Rex himself had become an imperial official, who often united to the regal title the dignities of the Patriciate or the Ducatus. As a title, it afforded a convenient bridge to unite the fealty of Roman and barbarian. But the very fact that such a title obtained currency among the isolated patches of Romanic population that in Gaul, Africa, or Britain still raised their heads above the barbarian flood, is a witness to their despair of setting up pretenders to higher imperial rank. The time had gone by when a Maximus could go forth from his British home to Rome or Trier, or a Carausius could even secure his sway over so much of the Roman world as was contained within the isle of Britain. There was no place in these contracted dominions for a Cæsar or Augustus, and though the name of Imperator has survived in Welsh, and has even attached itself to Arthur in Welsh saga, there is no allusion in any of our early authorities to its adoption by a Romano-British king.¹

In short, all historic probability seems strongly to weigh against the existence of any prince in Britain calling himself Cæsar and Dominus during the period which intervened between the overthrow of the direct Imperial Government in Britain in 409 and the final conquest of the South-Eastern part of the island by the English invaders. The titular authority of the Roman Emperors no doubt continued, and they may even have gained in sentimental veneration from the loss of effectual control. But the Emperors whose titular authority was acknowledged lived far away at Rome, or even Constantinople. Honorius, by his letters to the cities of Britain, was careful to legalise the new state of things, and the very instrument that abrogated the direct government of his officials still asserted his dominion. The embassy of the Britons to the Consul Aetius implied the recognition of his titular

¹ The "Gwledigs", or over-kings, were sometimes called "Kessarogion", i.e., "Cæsarian", by the bards (Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, 2nd ed., p. 135) in virtue of their "Ducatus".

sovereign the Emperor Valentinian III. The mission of St. Germanus was itself a rehabilitation of the spiritual sway of Rome as against the incursions of Celtic heterodoxy, and the Synod of Verulamium was, from every point of view, a re-cementing of the ties that still bound Britain to the *Res publica Romana*. And that those ties were not so purely sentimental as we might be prone to imagine is shown by the readiness with which the British Riothimus answered the call of the Emperor Anthemius, and crossed the Channel at the head of his forces in the capacity of imperial commander against the Goths. The loyalty of the Roman element in Britain to the Empire at a still later date is strikingly attested by the words of Gildas,¹ who, when describing the career of the British Emperor Magnus Maximus, cannot refrain, two centuries after the event, from an indignant outburst against the usurper who had wickedly presumed to raise his hands against "his Lords the two legitimate Emperors". It would be interesting to know how far the writer's presumable loyalty to the Emperor Justinian might have stood the shock of learning that his great commander Belisarius had offered Britain to the Goths in exchange for Sicily. This proposal, recorded by Procopius,² is at least of interest, as showing that if Britain still recognised the titular sovereignty of the Augustus, he on his side still affected to consider it a subject diocese.

But this very recognition of imperial over-lordship, shadowy as it had become, precluded the existence of imperial pretenders in Britain itself. The reappearance of the highest imperial titles in our own island was rather the work of the later Anglo-Saxon kings, and was the insular reply to the revival of the Western Empire by Charlemagne on the Continent. The usual imperial title of Æthelstan and his successors was

¹ *De Excid. Brit.*, c. x.

² *De Bello Vandalico*, lib. ii.

"Basileus" or "Imperator", and it was reserved for Eadred, as "Cyning and Cásere",¹ to translate into an English form that Cæsarean style of which the coin of the second Carausius before us must be taken to supply the latest memorial in Roman Britain.

¹ *Cod. Dipl.*, ii, 303. Mr. Freeman remarks on this (*Norman Conquest*, i, 558) that this diploma is remarkable as "the only one on which the title of Cæsar appears in any shape. 'Casere' is the regular English description of the Continental emperors, but I know of no other instance of its application to an English king."

Obituary.

MR. MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM, F.S.A.

We regret to announce the death of one of the most valued members of our Association, and one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, F.S.A. He was born at Rugby on the 12th of May 1805, and was the fifth son of the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D. (for many years an Assistant Master of Rugby School), and Anne his wife, one of the sisters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy. A memoir of his life, with an admirable portrait, appeared in our Journal for 1883; we may, therefore, refer our readers to it for particulars of his well-spent life, and confine ourselves to a few remarks on his title to fame.

Articled at an early age to a solicitor at Rugby, and with but little leisure for pursuits unconnected with his profession, he gathered by observation and a careful study of the few books within his reach, a sufficient knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture to embody the result of his labours, by way of question and answer, in a manuscript which formed the foundation of his work on the Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture. During his short stay in London on his admission to the legal profession, he offered his manuscript for publication to a publisher in Holborn, who civilly declined to undertake it, and suggested that it might well form one of Pinnock's Catechisms, then in course of publication. A year afterwards he fortunately made the acquaintance of Mr. Combe of Leicester and Rugby, ultimately printer to the University of Oxford, who undertook the publication of the manuscript at his own risk,—a thin volume in 12mo. The little work, on its appearance in 1829, was well received. A few years afterwards it was given by Dr. Arnold as one of the prizes in the Lower School of Rugby, and passed subsequently through several editions. In the sixth edition the catechetical form was abandoned, the work was enlarged, and attracted attention as the most readable book for those who wished to commence the study of architecture. A notion of the value of the previous editions may be formed from the fact, that M. Daniel Ramée, a French architect of eminence, published a like work in catechetical form, *Histoire de l'Architecture en France* (Franck, Paris, 1846), with wood-engravings, and stated in the preface that the wonderful success of Mr. Bloxam's work had induced him to undertake, on the same plan, a similar work for France. A German translation of the seventh edition was printed at Leipsic. In 1859 a tenth edition, much enlarged, with three hundred wood engravings by T. O. Jewitt, appeared, and met with the merited success

which its clear style and methodical arrangement fully justified. Seventeen thousand copies of the first ten editions were sold. The tenth edition was exhausted after a few years had passed. Mr. Bloxam hesitated to comply with the call for a fresh edition, and it was at the earnest request of Sir Gilbert Scott that he again resumed a revision of his work, and after some years of careful thought and study issued, in 1882, an eleventh edition in three vols. In the first two vols. the chief additions are a sketch of the discipline of the Church as regards the internal arrangements of the sacred edifice and its ornaments prior to the Reformation, and a chapter on monasteries. The third vol. treats of the vestments in use in the Church prior to and after the Reformation, with the consequent changes in internal arrangements, and of sepulchral monuments.

Space will not permit an enumeration of the various archæological societies of which Mr. Bloxam was a member, or of his frequent contributions to the journals of those societies on subjects connected with his native county and other English counties. We must confine our notice to his connection with the Cambrian Archæological Association.

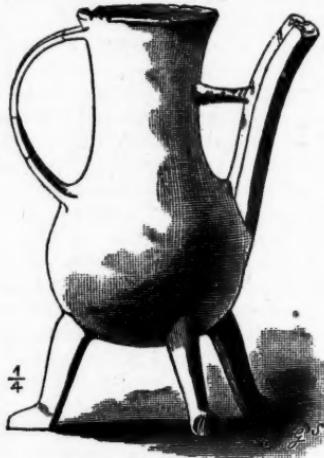
In 1872, the year after he resigned his professional duties, he paid a visit to his friend, the Rev. Wm. Bevan of Hay, Canon of St. David's, who induced him to attend the Brecon Meeting of our Society. On this occasion and at the subsequent Meetings of our Society at Knighton, Abergavenny, and Carmarthen, Mr. Bloxam gave that information which his well stored mind and ready memory enabled him to impart, and contributed much to the success of the Meetings. He was reluctant at Brecon to become a member on account of his residence in a midland county and advancing age; but the urgent request of three other old Rugbeians present, with whom he cordially fraternised, induced him to relinquish his scruples, and he was nominated a member. In the two following years Mr. Bloxam contributed to our Journal a series of interesting papers which he had prepared a few years previously, during his holiday visits to Beaumaris, on the churches of Beaumaris, Priestholme, Llanbabo, Bettws y Coed, Llanrwst, Llaniestyn, Llanelidan, and the Friary of Llanvaes, with an account of the monumental effigies which they contained; and in subsequent Numbers he furnished descriptions of the sepulchral monuments in the Cathedrals of St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Llandaff. These were his principal contributions; but a reference to recent volumes will show that a year seldom passed without a short paper of his, describing a sepulchral effigy or other object which the Association at its yearly Meeting considered deserving of notice.

Old age did not lessen Mr. Bloxam's sympathy with the young and rising generation. The door of his house, well stored with relics of antiquity and objects of art, was ever open to his young friends at Rugby School, to whom he gave a ready welcome, explained his collected treasures, and told the recollections of his early

life. He was hale and hearty long after he had passed the allotted span of life, and retained his memory and mental faculties, with only a diminishing power of work, until his last attack. On the 18th of January last he had a paralytic seizure, from which he partially recovered, and was able again to enjoy the society of his friends; but on the 5th of March a second attack occurred, from which he never rallied, and death ensued on the 24th of April. His kind and genial manner, and pleasant conversation, will long remain in the memory of the friends who deplore his loss, and of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

BRONZE VESSEL FOUND IN LLANDEVALLEY PARISH, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—Our Local Secretary for Radnorshire, Mr. Stephen W. Williams, has kindly communicated the discovery of a bronze vessel in the parish of Llandevelley, in Brecknockshire. It was found in an old well accidentally brought to light whilst digging a drain in a bog.



It is now in the possession of E. Butler, Esq., of Llangoed, Brecknockshire, by whose courtesy Mr. Worthington G. Smith has been allowed to make a woodcut of it for the Journal. The vessel is 9½ in. high, and of a well known shape, standing on three legs, and having a handle and spout. A similar one, found in 1855, in ploughing

a field at Hendre Forfydd, near Corwen, has already been illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.¹

Mr. Wynn Williams, in a communication made in reference to this find, states that it was like one in the collection of J. P. Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, Cumberland, which was also of bronze, 8 in. high, discovered in Galloway. He also mentions having seen one in the porch of Dumfries Church, which had been dug up when the foundations of that building were laid. This form of vessel does not appear to have been uncommon in mediæval times, as, besides having one in my own collection (purchased of a dealer in Edinburgh), I have noticed several others in the Museum of National Antiquities in Edinburgh,² in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin,³ and in the British Museum.⁴ Illustrations of three-legged bronze vessels of this type will be found in Camden's *Britannia* (Gough's edition, 1789, vol. iii, pl. 33), in Dr. R. Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* (p. 24), and in *The Catalogue of Antiquities Exhibited in the Museum of the British Archaeological Institute in Edinburgh*, 1856 (p. 66).

The chief peculiarity of the shape of the vessel now under consideration is the spout, which terminates in the head of a beast, and is tied to the body of the vessel with a little crossbar, apparently intended to strengthen the whole. The date of such vessels is probably from 1300 to 1500; and a very curious contemporary illustration of one is to be found in the Louterell Psalter, in the possession of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle in Norfolk.⁵ This MS. belongs to the first part of the fourteenth century, and contains a large number of most interesting drawings of the various handicrafts, occupations, and amusements of the period. Amongst other scenes is the picture of a juggler lying down with an apple or other round object in his mouth. An assistant is pouring some fluid into a funnel, above his mouth, out of a three-legged pot exactly of the same shape as the one found at Llandevelly. This scene is described in the text as "filling a man with water".

Examples of bronze ewers on three legs, without a spout, are engraved in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Institute*⁶ and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.⁷ The former is inscribed, in Lombardic characters of the fourteenth century, VENEZ LAVER; and the latter, which was found in Gower, and exhibited by the late Colonel Grant Francis, is inscribed in similar letters,—

IE SVI LAWR GILEBERT
KI MEMBLERA MAL I DEDERT

I am the ewer of Gilbert;
Whoever carries me off, may he obtain from it evil.

¹ Vol. iv, 3rd Series, p. 416.

² Sir William Wilde's Catalogue.

⁴ The British Museum has published no catalogue at present, nor does there seem to be any chance of one being compiled for some time to come.

⁵ See *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. vi, pl. xxiv, fig. 10.

⁶ Vol. xiii, p. 74.

² Catalogue, p. 101.

⁷ Vol. iii, 2nd Series, p. 199.

It is evident that these two specimens were used for washing purposes; and it seems probable that the three-legged vessels with spouts were employed either as ewers to hold water for the toilet, or for cooking.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

SALSBURYS OF ERBISTOCK.—The following is a copy of an old inscription at Erbistock Hall, the former seat of the Salusburys of Erbistock. I do not think it has ever yet been published, and in any case the inscription deserves to be now printed, so as to be read in connection with the extracts relating to the Salisbury family in the Erbistock Register, which were given in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

"Non quam diu sed quam bene.

"Sir John Salisbury of Lleweny, Kt., Sonne of Sir Roger Sal: Kt. marr^d Jane dau. & coheir to David Middleton, Esq., of Chester, desc. fro. Gwaunynog.

"George Salisbury of Erbystock, yonguer sonne of Sir John Sal: Kt. mar^d Mary da. to Tho. Groevenor of Eason in Com: Cest: Esq.

"Thomas Salisbury, son of George Sal: mar^d Mary dau: to Rowland Hill of Hawkstone in Com: Salop, Gent., son of Humphrey Hill, Gent.

"John Salisbury, son of Tho. Sal: mar^d Katherine dau: to Humphrey Nicholas of Llaethbwch in Com: Mountgom: Gent., son of David Nicholas of Garth Hen in the County of Glamorgan, Gent.

"Thomas Salisbury, eldest son of John Sal: mar^d Catherine dau: to John Cardock of Halmerend in Com: Staff: Esq., desc^d from Carswall". (?)

CROMLECHS AT LLANFAIRFECHAN, CARNARVONSHIRE.—On Friday, the 13th day of August 1886, Mr. Worsley, F.S.A., of Warrington, read a paper before the Royal Archæological Institute, on certain excavations at Llanfairfechan, and particularly as to a cromlech discovered upon a farm belonging to Mr. Richard John Jones. The paper was read in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, Chester, and the Lord Bishop of the diocese presided. There was a large attendance of members of the Society, and of antiquaries and others interested in archæology.

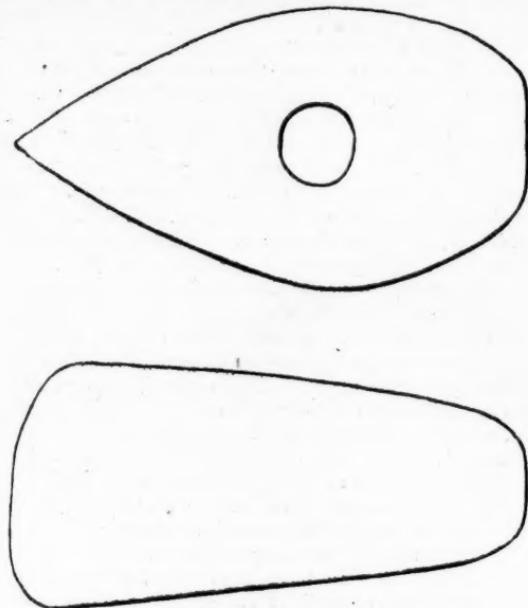
His Grace the Duke of Westminster, who presided the same evening in the Historic Section, exhibited a large gold torque, which had been discovered in a similar grave to that upon Mr. Jones's property, and had been purchased by him from the lucky finder for £150, and by him presented to the Chester Museum. The finding of this torque gave additional interest to the remains exhibited by Mr. Worsley.

Mr. Worsley proceeded to give an account of the discovery as follows:—

"This summer, when I was staying at Llanfairfechan, in North Wales, I was told that an ancient grave had been discovered, and that some pottery and bones had been found in it. Upon making further inquiries, I found that the discovery had been made in November last, upon a farm called Tynllwyfan, in the parish of Llanfairfechan, on high ground at the foot of a hill at the end of the village called 'Dinas', and so marked on the Ordnance Survey. The farm is owned by Mr. Richard John Jones of Llanfairfechan, grocer and general dealer, who was present when the discovery was made, and who, I was told, had immediately stopped further excavating, and had built a large wooden shed over the site, to prevent its being further disturbed until he should have time for further search. I called upon Mr. Jones, and found him very desirous of obtaining information as to the value and antiquity of the discovery. I went with him to the farm, and found the site of the grave covered by the shed as described to me. The grave was made by the placing of four large flat stones in an upright position, and covering them with a fifth. The stones were four to six inches in thickness, and the inside measurements of the grave were as follow: Length, 4 ft.; width at one end, 2 ft. 9 in., and at the other, 1 ft. 4 in. The stones at the end of the grave sloped inwards, reducing the length to 3 ft. 3 in. at the top. The whole was covered by a large stone 3 ft. 9 in. long, and 3 ft. 2 in. wide at one end, and 1 ft. 11 in. at the other. The grave was 2 ft. deep. I was also shown twenty-seven fragments of pottery, and about four ounces of calcined bones broken into small fragments, which I was informed were found in the grave. The pottery is ornamented with lines and chevrons very rudely drawn; it is of a light brown colour, and has the appearance of sun-baked clay. Nothing else was found in the grave. As to the discovery, Mr. Jones informed me that some of his men were levelling the ground over the grave, which, for a circumference of twenty feet or so, was slightly elevated, when they came upon the cover of the grave, which, upon being raised, showed the grave full of earth and small stones. Amongst this earth some of the pottery and bones were found; but whether the urn was found broken, or was broken by the men, I could not satisfactorily ascertain. A few fragments of pottery were also stated to have been found in a small cist about a foot across, formed of upright stones with a small cover. This smaller cist was built at a distance of about two feet on the south side of the larger one. The fragments of pottery, when I saw them, had all been mixed together, and I could obtain no information as to which pieces were found in the larger grave, and which in the small one." (Extract from local paper.)

I have at last obtained a view of the broken urns found on Tynllwyfan Farm, in the parish of Llanfairfechan. They appear to be of sunburnt clay, but are in such a fragmentary condition that it is difficult to make anything out of them. There is the bottom of an urn measuring 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, with about an inch of the sides

attached, being plain, without any markings. The largest piece of the sides is about 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The ornament consists of undulating bands of plain surface enclosed between parallel lines, with the intermediate spaces filled in with parallel strokes scored at right angles. The waved bands are arranged so that the tops of the waves are next each other, causing the breadth of the scored surface to contract and dilate alternately. Mr. Jones, the owner of the property, unfortunately sent the bottom of one of the urns and some of the larger pieces to have a facsimile made at the potteries, where they have remained so long that they cannot now be found. The tumulus in which the grave was discovered has been searched without any further result. Mr. Jones found on his land bordering on the mountains the head of a stone hammer



Stone Hammer found near Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire.

made of the igneous rock of the district, with a socket bored for the handle. It weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and measures 10 in. long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the cutting edge, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the blunt end.

RICHARD LUCK, Llanfairfechan,
Local Sec., Carnarvonshire.

CUP AT NANTEOS, CARDIGANSHIRE.—At the Lampeter Meeting of the Association, in 1878, a cup was exhibited by G. Powell, Esq.,



THE NANTNOS CUP.
3/4 actual size.





about which our Local Secretary for Radnorshire sends the following particulars:—

"I was staying at Nanteos for a few days last year, and heard a good deal about the celebrated cup which is continually in use throughout the district by people who have faith in its healing powers. At the time I was there it was away. The borrower is required to deposit a sum of money, and give an acknowledgment for its safe return; sometimes the deposit takes the form of a watch or other article of value. There are a number of the receipts at Nanteos, some of them rather curious, as having endorsed upon them the nature of the cure effected. When the borrower returns the cup, he of course gets back the deposit. I did not see the cup, but I am told it is of dark wood, much worn. The tradition is that it came from Strata Florida Abbey, and it was probably a mazer-cup. The belief in its curative virtues extends over a wide district of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and numbers of instances of cures supposed to have been effected by taking food and medicine out of the cup are related and believed implicitly by the small farmers and peasantry. At Wellfield, near Builth, is a piece of blue slate, which has been for many years in the possession of the family of David Thomas, Esq., and is, equally with the Nanteos cup, believed to be a certain cure for hydrophobia. I have known an instance of a boy being taken some miles to have a dose of the scraped stone, about as much as would cover a threepenny-bit, given him to cure the bite of a mad dog."

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, Local Sec., Radnorshire.

HELMET IN LLANIDLOES CHURCH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Many years ago, when I first visited Llanidloes, I observed a helmet hanging on a bracket in the chancel of the old church, and I believe I have some recollection of seeing a pair of spurs and gauntlets with it, but of this I am not quite sure. Llanidloes Church was restored a few years ago by the late Mr. G. E. Street, and the helmet for a time disappeared. Fortunately, it was in the possession of the church-warden, Mr. S. Ikin. I accordingly recommended that it should be replaced in the church, and it is now fixed on a wrought iron bracket, presented by me, at the west end of the nave, near the tower-arch. I think it probably formed part of a suit of armour that was once hung in the church. Its date appears to be about 1500 to 1550, the period when the present nave-roof was erected and the north aisle and arcade built, the latter from the ruins of Abbey Cwm Hir. A reference to the parish register of Llanidloes of the sixteenth century, if still in existence, might enable the ownership of the helmet to be traced.

It would be interesting to ascertain if there are any other Welsh churches in which pieces of armour are to be found now hanging. At Pilleth Church, in Radnorshire, there is still a broken sword,

which I rescued from the neighbouring blacksmith's shop when the church was being restored. It now hangs over the monument of Price of Pilleth. At Mynaughty Farmhouse, in the same parish, is a breastplate of early seventeenth century type, probably of the same date as the sword.¹

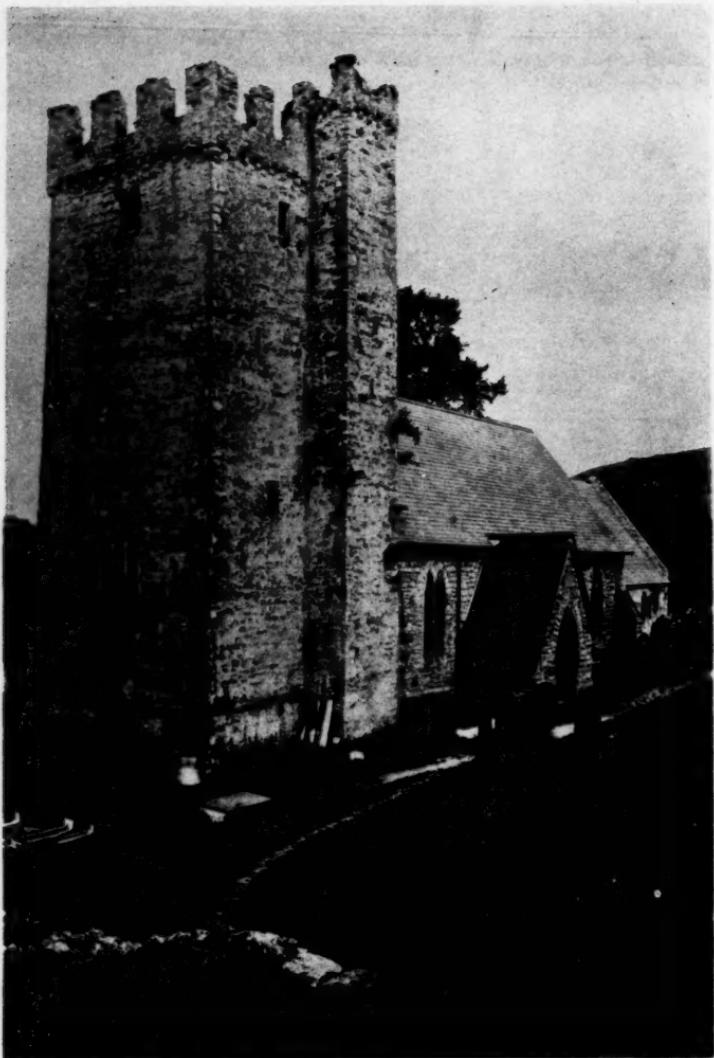
STEPHEN WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Rhayader Local Sec.



Helmet in Llanidloes Church.

STRATA FLORIDA.—I have just read with great interest the notice in the October number of *Archæologia Cambrensis* as to the excavations at Strata Florida by Mr. Stephen W. Williams. It may be of interest to supply one or two facts in the history of the Abbey which seem to have escaped him. In October 1401, King Henry IV and his son Henry Prince of Wales, at the head of a large army, occupied the Abbey, and drove out the monks, who favoured Owen Glendower (*Evesham*, 175). The buildings were spared, but

¹ For information on the subject of funeral achievements, see M. H. Bloxam's *Companion to Gothic Architecture*, p. 204. Members will greatly oblige by sending notes to the Editors of any other Welsh examples.—EDD.



LLANRHIDIAN.



the services were discontinued for six months. They were re-established by order of the King, dated April 1st, 1402 (Pat. 3, Henry IV, 1, 2), the Abbey being placed under the charge of Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester. After the execution of the Earl of Worcester at Shrewsbury, July 23rd, 1403, the Abbey still remained in the King's hands, and in the winter of 1407, after the Prince of Wales had made his first effort to recover Aberystwith Castle from the Welsh, 120 men-at-arms and 360 archers were quartered in the Abbey, "to keep and defend the same from the malice of those rebels who had not submitted themselves to the obedience of the lord the King, and to ride after and give battle to the rebels, as well in South as in North Wales" (*Devon. Issues of the Exchequer*, p. 307, Nov. 16, 1407).

Rochdale, Feb. 1st, 1888.

J. H. WYLIE.

THOMAS PENNANT AT OXFORD.—Prof. J. Rhys sends the following particulars about Thomas Pennant, which have been communicated to him in a letter from Charles L. Shadwell, Esq., of Oriel College, Oxford:—

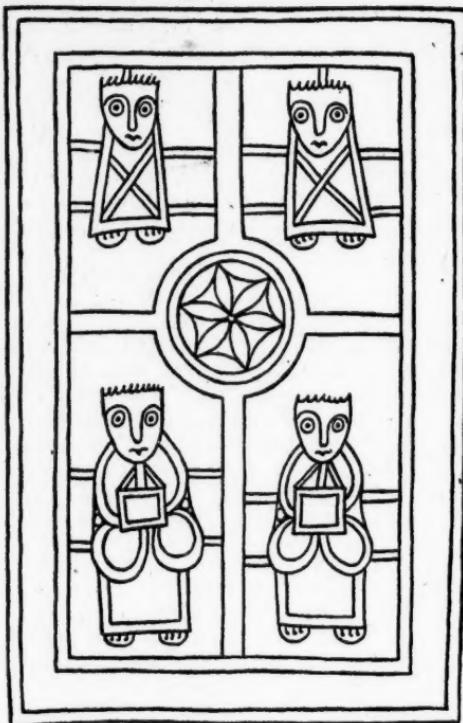
"Thomas Pennant matriculated at Queen's, in 1744. In 1748, in consequence of some differences with the College authorities, he and several others removed their names, or were sent away. Pennant then migrated to Oriel, May 1748, and his name remained on our books till April 1749. During that time he appears to have been in residence and to have 'buttered' regularly. He is entered in our books as D.S., *i.e.*, B.A., though there is no record in the University registers of his ever having taken his degree. He received the degree of D.C.L., 'honoris causa', 11th May 1771.

"CHARLES L. SHADWELL."

PRE-NORMAN SCULPTURED STONE AND THIRTEENTH CENTURY SEPULCHRAL SLAB AT LLANRHIDIAN, GOWER, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Llanrhidian is situated in Gower, ten miles west of Swansea, and about seven miles from Gower Road Station on the South Wales Railway. This place was visited by the Association on the 25th of August 1886, during the Swansea Meeting.¹ The church consists of a nave and chancel with a massive, embattled tower at the west end, and a south porch. The nave is modern, but the chancel and tower are of the thirteenth century, with Perpendicular insertions. The Rev. J. D. Davies, of Llanmadoc, intends to give a full account of the building, and a number of extinct churches in the parish, in the fourth volume of his history of West Gower. In the meantime he has kindly forwarded the following particulars about the pre-Norman sculptured stone and the thirteenth century sepulchral slab at Llanrhidian, here illustrated.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, 5th Series, p. 335.

"The sculptured stone in Llanrhidian Church was found a few years ago, almost buried out of sight, beneath the accumulated soil just in front of the western doorway of the tower. I adhere to the opinion that it is the remains of an old stone coffin with one side broken off. Others suppose it to be the base of an ancient cross. The carving and delineation of the two human figures (a male and a female) are of the rudest description, mere caricatures of humanity, so to speak, and indicate an early date. I quite agree with you in thinking it to be pre-Norman."



Ministre facing the first page of St. Matthew's Gospel in the *Book of Deer*, fol. 1b.

The stone is 7 ft. long by 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the broadest end, and 1 ft. wide at the other. The hollow in the top is remarkable. The drawing of the figures corresponds in style with those of the *Book of Deer*, a copy of the Gospels in the University Library at Cambridge, the illuminations of which were executed by Scotic scribes in the Monastery of Deer, in Aberdeenshire, probably in the ninth century. This precious MS. came into the possession of the University of Cambridge in 1715, having been purchased with the rest

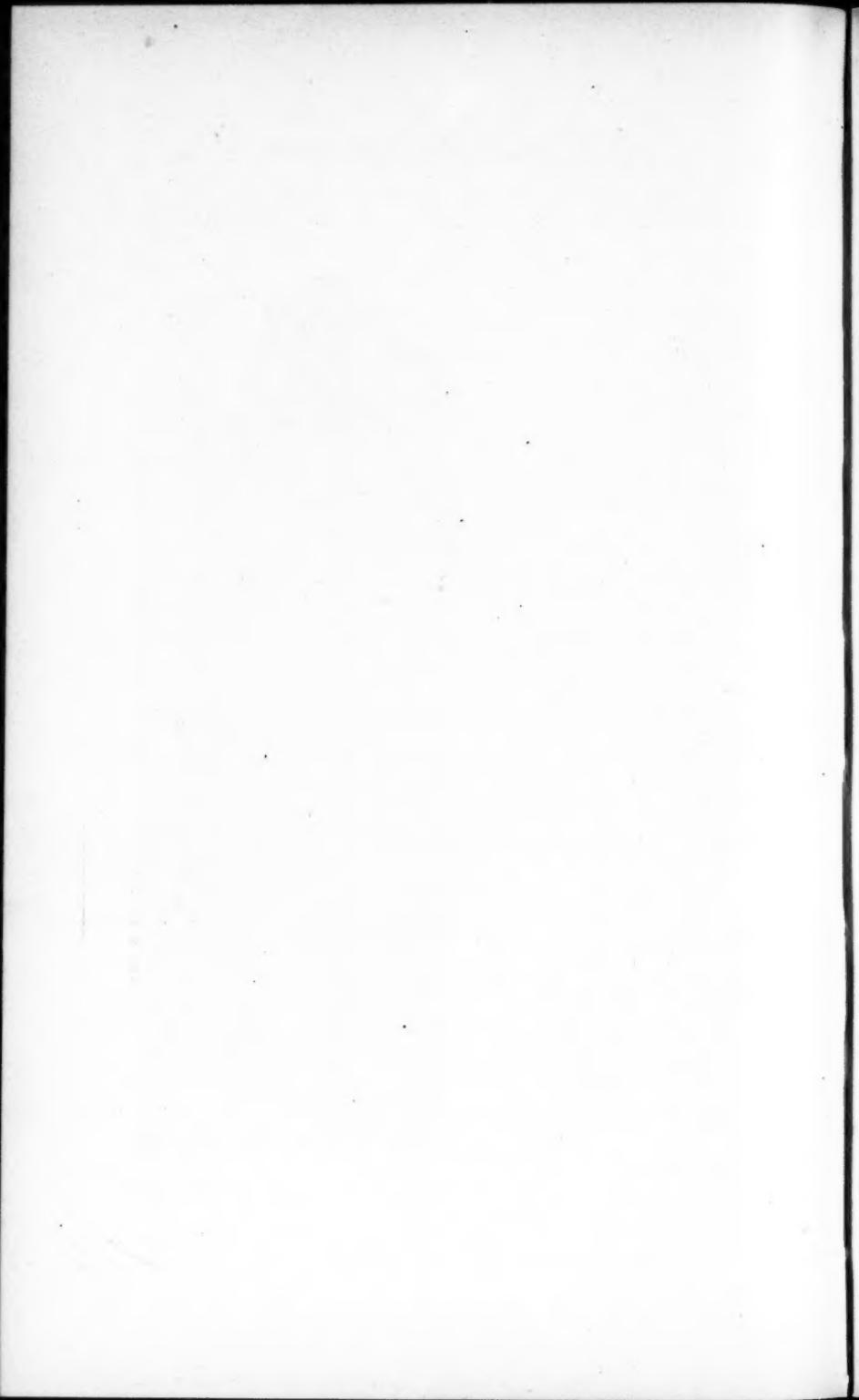
TOP OF STONE.



PRE-NORMAN SCULPTURED STONE IN LLANRHIDIAN CHURCH GOWER.

Scale 1-in. to the foot.





of the library of Bishop Moore; but its true character remained unknown until the late Mr. Bradshaw brought it to light. The *Book of Deer* has been edited by Dr. John Stuart for the Spalding Club (Edinburgh, 1869), where a complete account, and facsimiles of the illuminated pages, will be found. Dr. Stuart tells us that "the volume (numbered I, i, b, 32) is of small but rather wide 8vo. form, of 86 folios. It contains the Gospel of St. John and portions of the other three Gospels, the fragment of an office for the visitation of the sick, the Apostles' Creed, and a charter of David I to the clerics of Deer. The notices, in Gaelic, of grants made to the Monastery of Deer are written on blank pages or on the margins." The miniature here illustrated is folio 1b of the MS., and faces the "Liber generationis" page commencing St. Matthew's Gospel. The miniature is divided into four panels with a rosette in the centre. The two upper figures appear to be intended for angels, and the two lower ones for saints holding books. The figures have no arms, and the bodies of the angels are represented by a rectangle marked with two diagonal bands going from corner to corner, thus exactly corresponding with the sculptures on the Llanrhidian stone. This particularly barbarous treatment of the human figure occurs in several of the other miniatures of the *Book of Deer*.

One of the most curious features of Irish art is the extreme badness of the figure-drawing when contrasted with the beauty of the ornamental details. This was partly due to want of technical knowledge, but also to the fact that the artist was a decorator first of all, and wherever a blank space presented itself, he did not attempt to imitate the colour or texture of the material, but preferred to fill it in with geometrical patterns. Thus the drapery of the figures is often converted into ornament by making the folds of different colours, separated by two or three parallel marginal lines of varying thickness. In the miniatures of the *Book of Deer* the ornament occupying the place of drapery is exceedingly rude, and consists simply of two cross-lines; but the principle is the same as if it was



W.C.S.
Thirteenth Century Gravestone
in a Garden near Llanrhidian
Church. Inch Scale.

more elaborate, as in the case of the tunic worn by Christ on the bronze crucifixion in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, or on the slab found in the Chapel on the Calf of Man.¹ The sculptured stone at Llanrhidian thus exhibits a well known characteristic of early Irish art, and its occurrence in Wales is probably due to Irish influence. Its date is possibly of the ninth or tenth century.

The Rev. J. D. Davies supplies the following information about the thirteenth century gravestone at Llanrhidian:—

"It was dug up in the ruins of an old house in the village, in 1885, and had been placed upside down to form the step of a doorway. Many blocks of freestone, which had once been portions of window-heads and door-jambs, were also found in the rubbish, leading to the supposition that a building of some consequence (perhaps a small church) must formerly have stood here. There is an inscription; but the first two words are so worn as to be illegible. The letters are Lombardic capitals, and the language Norman French. From the words and letters it is quite easy to restore the original inscription, which agrees with a formula much in vogue at the time, many examples being given in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. The reading is as follows:—

PER ... GYST YCI
DIEV SA ALME EYT
M[ERC]I AM[E]N

The human head in relief, carved as if emerging from the stone, is not an unusual form of thirteenth century memorial. The arrangement of the hair seems to indicate a priest. The rest of the stone is quite flat, with bevelled edges, and its tapering shape points to the same period."

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES VISITED DURING THE LLANRWST MEETING.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith made several drawings of early inscribed stones visited by the Association during the Llanrwst Meeting in 1882, and as these were not published in the Journal at the time, an opportunity is now taken of doing so. The first is at Pentre Voelas, in Denbighshire, which lies eight miles south-east of Llanrwst, and is about six miles from Bettws-y-Coed. Prof. I. O. Westwood gives the following particulars in his *Lapidarium Walliae* (p. 201, and pl. lxxxvii, fig. 1). "In a little coppice behind the old mansion of Pentre Voelas, placed on a small tumulus called the Voel, stands a stone pillar, rough and unhewn, about 8 feet high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, bearing an inscription (carved across towards the top of the stone), very difficult to decipher, both on account of the ill shape of the characters, and of the numerous longitudinal fractures of the stone, and of which my

¹ See J. R. Allen's *Christian Symbolism*, p. 143.



THE LEVELINUS STONE AT PENTRE VOELAS, DENBIGHSHIRE.





EARLY INSCRIBED STONE AT GWTHERIN, DENBIGHSHIRE.



figure is as accurate a copy as I have been able to make of it, both by my actual inspection and drawings of the monument in July 1846, and numerous rubbings. Admitting the difficulty of reading the upper portion of the inscription, it is, I think, clear that the bottom line is to be read

Levelini preeps hic hu—,

although the last two words are doubtful."

The next stone is at Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, five miles due east of Llanrwst. Prof. Westwood thus describes it in his *Lapidarium Walliae* (p. 203, pl. lxxxvii, fig. 2). "On the north side of the



Stones with incised Crosses in Liangerniew Churchyard, Denbighshire.

church are four rude upright stones about two feet high, placed in a row, the most westerly of them bearing an inscription here figured from my rubbing and drawing (*Arch. Camb.*, 1858, p. 405), which is to be read

VINNEMAGLI FIL SENEMAGLI,

the forms of several of the letters and the conjunction of the **M** and **A** agreeing with the Brochmael inscription (fig. 3). I presume the memorial may be referred to the sixth or seventh century."

The last stones to be mentioned are in Llangerniew Churchyard, situated in Denbighshire, six miles north-east of Llanrwst. They do not appear to be known to Prof. Westwood, as they are not referred to in his work on the subject. The appearance of the monuments will be understood from Mr. Worthington G. Smith's woodcut. The stones are not inscribed, but have incised crosses of early form near the tops of each.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.—Mr. Stephen W. Williams informs us that it is his intention to resume the excavations at Strata Florida Abbey in the month of May of the present year. The amount of the subscriptions already promised is about £90, which will probably be sufficient to clear out the ruins of the Abbey church, but it will allow no margin for taking care of the remains after they have been uncovered. It is therefore earnestly hoped that members will make further contributions to assist in bringing the work to a successful termination. Mr. Williams has every expectation of making some very interesting discoveries, as there is a local tradition that the tombs of the Welsh princes are in the nave of the church.

THE EDITORS.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

HISTORY OF WREXHAM. By ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER, F.C.S.

AN excellent account of Wrexham Church forms the second instalment of the history of the town and parish so well commenced by Mr. Palmer. The essay on Ancient Tenures in Bromfield, noticed in a recent number, and intended to serve as an introduction to this work, exhibited Mr. Palmer's ingenuity and the wide extent of his research; and the present volume deserves more than ordinary commendation for the care and industry with which its pages have been compiled.

A long and interesting chapter relates the history of the structure of the church and the incidents connected with it, in the form of a continuous narrative, from the earliest period to the recent restoration in 1867, and brings together all the scattered notices to be found before the parish books begin, as well as the fuller information which, during the last two centuries, those records are able to supply.

The origin of Wrexham is unknown. It is first mentioned in an early charter of Madoc ap Griffith Maelor, who succeeded his father in 1190, and was buried at Valle Crucis in 1236. This charter, as is clearly shown in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1866, was the foundation-charter of that Abbey, and it gave to the monks, along with other lands situate elsewhere, certain lands at "Wrechessam", which Mr. Palmer identifies with the township that now bears the name of Wrexham Abbot.

In 1220 Reyner, Bishop of St. Asaph, granted a moiety of the Church of Wrexham ("mediatatem ecclesie de Wrexham") to the Abbot and Convent of Valle Crucis; and the second moiety was added in 1227 by Bishop Abraham, his successor. Mr. Palmer plausibly conjectures that the rectorial tithes had been previously detached from the living, and allotted in equal portions to two non-resident sinecurists; and that one of these sinecures became vacant in 1220 and the other in 1227, when the above grants were made. It is certain that from the early part of the thirteenth century the rectory of Wrexham was appropriated to the Abbey, and that it formed a portion of the possessions of the house up to the time of its dissolution, when the rectorial tithes, with the manor of Wrexham, were leased by Henry the Eighth to Sir William Pickering. The numerous lay owners to whom the tithes of the different townships belonged at the time of the commutation are enumerated by Mr. Palmer in an appendix.

The right to the patronage of the vicarage of Wrexham, after a violent contest with the monks, who claimed it as their chapel, was

secured eventually for the see by the vigour and determination of Bishop Anian. In the "Index Llyfr Coch S. Asaph", a document is described which Mr. Palmer, following a suggestion made by Archdeacon Thomas, assigns to the year 1247, and supposes to relate to the vicarage. It is intituled "Renunciatio juris patronatus ad ecclesiam de Wrexham per Madocum filium Griffith". No date is given, and, as Madoc ap Griffith died in 1236, it cannot be later than that year. There is no transcript of this document; and nothing is known about it beyond the title. We are inclined to believe that it related to the rectory rather than to the vicarage of Wrexham, and that it preceded in point of time the grants which were made by the two bishops to the Abbey.

The known facts all lead to the conclusion that a church had been built before the end of the twelfth century, and that it occupied very nearly the same situation as the present edifice. Mr. Palmer, who entertains this opinion, is disposed to believe that an earlier church had existed previously on another site. There seems to be no evidence on the subject; and the actual history commences with the thirteenth century, and with a church which the monks of Valle Crucis found standing when they came into possession of Wrexham Abbot.

Mr. Palmer discredits the tradition that this church was dedicated to St. Silin. Professor Rees, in his *History of the Welsh Saints*, has adhered to it; and he has pointed out an error of Browne Willis which has furnished the strongest argument against St. Silin. In assigning the 1st of October to St. Silin, Browne Willis has unquestionably misled his editor. The festival of that saint is September 1st, the same day as the festival of St. Giles, and "the observation of the wake" lends equal authority to either of the two claims. The old tradition ascribes the dedication to St. Silin, and it is easy to understand how the more celebrated personage, whose festival coincided and whose Latin name appears to have been the same, may have usurped the dignity of the first patron as early as 1494, which is the date of the will quoted by Mr. Palmer attributing the dedication to St. Giles. It has been clearly shown by Professor Rhys that the dedications of Welsh churches have been often altered, and that local saints were frequently displaced to make room for more illustrious patrons. And it would be in complete accordance with what was customary if St. Giles at some early period assumed the place that had originally been occupied by St. Silin. Mr. Palmer's conjecture that the church was first dedicated to St. Mary appears to be unsupported; and it is difficult to suppose that the greatest of the saints, who was often substituted for the first patron when churches were rededicated, should have lost an honour she possessed at Wrexham.

The history of the next three centuries is meagre in the extreme, and hardly anything is known about the builders of the church. Two great casualties are recorded. The steeple was blown down on St. Catherine's Day, 1331, or 1330 according to other auth-

rities, which seem to be more reliable, when the whole edifice is said to have been rebuilt; and, rather more than a century later, the church then existing, or a great part of it, was burnt. This second catastrophe occurred in 1457. In order to rebuild the church an indulgence of forty days for five years was granted to all who contributed to the work; and, according to Pennant, this second rebuilding was finished by 1472.

The church thus rebuilt included considerable portions of the previous edifice; but the nave had no clerestory, and there was no structural chancel, the ritual choir being formed by screening off the eastern portion of the nave: an arrangement which is still found in the neighbouring and nearly contemporaneous church at Gresford.

In the beginning of the next century very important additions were made to the edifice. A chancel was built beyond the east window, from which the tracery and mullions were removed, and which thus became the chancel-arch. A clerestory was added to the nave, and the noble tower, by far the most remarkable portion of the church, was built. The nave was prolonged westward beyond the end of the aisles to meet the tower; and this prolongation of the nave, which Mr. Palmer appropriately calls the antenave, deserves to be regarded, like the chancel, as an evidence of the skill and boldness of the architects. Mr. Palmer shows that the tower, which is usually said to have been finished in 1507, was still in progress in 1518, and that it was not finally completed in 1520.

These conclusions are confirmed by a careful examination of the architecture, which, speaking generally, is the best evidence of the history of the fabric.

“The Holy Tower”, a name which seems to have been given to this majestic steeple, was doubtless entirely finished when Leland, about the year 1537, visited Wrexham, “the only market town of Welsch Maylor, having a goodly Church Collegiate as one of the fairest in North Wales”, though, as he adds, “ther longgid no prebender to it”. Bishop Parfew was then endeavouring to remove his see from St. Asaph to Wrexham, and it is possible that steps had been taken to effect his purpose which justified the use of the term “collegiate”.

Fifty years after Leland, “Trim Wrexham Town, a pearl of Denbighshire”, is spoken of by Thomas Churchyard in his *Worthiness of Wales*. He praises the “fayre church”, describing it and the tower. And he mentions several monuments in the “Queer” which are no longer found there.

Writing not very long after Churchyard, the learned Camden speaks of Wrexham as “remarkable for its very elegant steeple and for its organ”. This organ would seem to have been erected after Churchyard’s visit. And there are several other notices of it which Mr. Palmer mentions. In the Civil Wars it was broken by the soldiers of the Parliament, when considerable damage to the church unquestionably was done.

Mr. Palmer prints an order of Quarter Sessions held at Wrexham July 11, 1648, which recites that the decay and want of repair of the church, and the want of having had churchwardens and other parish officers for the term of about five years, had been presented by the grand jury; and goes on to order that churchwardens and other officers shall be elected on the 23rd day of the same month, and appoints three of the justices, whose names are mentioned in the order, to be aiding and assisting the new churchwardens in and about the assessing or raising of a competent sum of £120 forthwith, "by way of levions or otherwise upon the parishioners of the said parish for the aforesayd repayers, and likewise to take paines in overseeing the said workes about the said repayers to be well and sufficiently done and performed".

Whatever may have been done under this order, which shows some of the results of the struggle which had just concluded, many repairs were necessary at the restoration of Charles the Second. An account of these repairs, and of the alterations then made in the arrangement of the interior of the church, is given by Mr. Palmer.

Extensive changes in the arrangements were again made in the early part of the next century at the expense of Elihu Yale, the founder of a College which has preserved his name. Mr. Yale's improvements and his gifts, with the exception of the iron chancel-screen and a picture still hanging in the church, have all of them passed away. And the various galleries and pews, which were erected at different times, and whose erection Mr. Palmer has properly recorded as forming part of the history of the structure, happily disappeared when the church was restored in 1867.

The ancient font, after a long absence, returned to its proper place in 1842. The parishioners, at some distant period, had removed it, and, after various adventures, it had found a refuge in a garden in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, where it stood for many years, and was well taken care of by the owner until a change occurred in public feeling, and he was solicited by the Vicar to allow it to be taken back again to the church.

Among the articles belonging to the church there is a very early chalice, described by Mr. Cripps as "a specimen of great rarity". Mr. Palmer gives an engraving of this chalice. It belongs apparently to the beginning of the sixteenth century, or the end of the century preceding; but it probably became the property of the parishioners by purchase shortly before 1669.

The original church plate does not seem to have survived the lawlessness of the Rebellion; but there is a brazen eagle which was given to the altar in 1524, when it is said to have cost six pounds. The admirable bells by Rudhall, ten in number, bear the date 1726; they are exceedingly melodious, and worthy to occupy their place in "the Holy Tower".

In addition to this historical narrative, Mr. Palmer has collected a great variety of information. He has told all that can be ascer-

tained of the vicars and curates of Wrexham, and he has compiled lists, which are copiously annotated, of the churchwardens and parish clerks whose names have been recorded. This part of his book is a monument of his care and industry, and the numerous biographical details contained in it must be highly interesting to persons who are acquainted with the neighbourhood.

There is another feature of his book which should form a portion of every parochial history, and with regard to which imitation is comparatively easy. He has copied all the sepulchral inscriptions in the church, and a number of those in the churchyard and in the cemetery; and for setting this excellent example he deserves the thanks of every antiquary and genealogist.

The tombs seen by Churchyard have disappeared. A recumbent effigy of Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, who died in 1596, is the only monument anterior to the Civil War. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879, and again in his volume on *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, Mr. Bloxam has described the peculiar character of this monument. The mural monument of Sir Richard Lloyd, who died in 1676, is one of the next in point of date. It bore no other inscription, except the letters "R. Ll.", until 1877, when a slab with a suitable inscription was inserted by the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth and Mr. Longueville, two of his descendants.

Mrs. Mary Middleton, the only sister of the last baronet of Chirk Castle, is commemorated by a magnificent monument, now removed from the chancel to the north aisle, the work of Roubiliac, and deserving much, if not quite all, of the great admiration it has received.

These are the only monuments inside the church that require a notice. A gigantic figure of a knight now standing in the porch was found buried in the ground, when the foundations of the churchyard gates were being dug, in the commencement of the last century. There is an inscription running round the border of the shield, which Pennant failed to make out, but which Mr. Palmer reads as "Hic jacet Keneverike ap Hovel".

The tomb of Elihu Yale, in the churchyard, has a curious epitaph, not quite original, and one that has been often quoted. He died in 1721, and his tomb was restored by the authorities of Yale College in 1874.

Mr. Palmer has a full account of the Wrexham charities, which contains some interesting particulars; and he devotes a considerable space to what he calls the "Books of Record of the Parish". Of these Books the Registers are the most important, and we agree with him in wishing that the whole series could be transcribed and printed. The historical value of the parish registers throughout the country is unfortunately very little understood, or official copies would have long since been made compulsory, to obviate the loss, which has so often happened, of the originals. For reasons which he alleges, Mr. Palmer has relinquished the intention he first announced of giving extracts from the registers,

and he confines his observations to a brief account of them, from which it appears that the oldest existing register covers the period between June 1618 and May 1644, and that the second register commences in October 1662. There are other gaps in the entries, but after May 1670 they are continued regularly.

The earliest churchwardens' book now existing commences in 1661. Books of Wrexham Parish of a much earlier date are known to have been preserved at Chirk Castle in 1635, but none of them can now be found. Mr. Palmer gives very copious extracts from the books kept since 1661, some of which have unfortunately been lost; and many of these extracts confirm and explain his narrative of events. Some circumstances of more general interest are from time to time recorded, and serve to illustrate the manners and customs of former times.

In the seventeenth century there is strong evidence that coffins were not used generally, and that burials took place without them. The minutes of a vestry held in April 1663 contain an order that the grave-maker shall have a shilling for making a grave in the church, and sixpence for one in the churchyard, "unless y^e p'ty to be buried hath a coffin, then the grave-maker is to have xii^d." "Hee that keepe y^e doggs out of church" is, by the same vestry, ordered to have 2s. 6d. quarterly, and 5s. for arrears. At the same date "the woman that sweeps y^e Church", whose name appears to have been Blanche Davies, had 16s. paid quarterly; and the sexton's wages were 40s. yearly, and 20s. for attending to the clock and ringing the nine o'clock bell.

In considering these salaries, which do not seem to be excessive, the then rate of wages should be remembered. In 1662 "Rowland the joyner" was paid 1s. a day, and labourers were paid 8d.; a master carpenter and a mason received 1s. 6d. each, while another carpenter had 2s., and his man 1s. In one year—it should be added that it was nearly two centuries ago—an allowance was made to the churchwardens "for paieing for writing their accounts, being y^e they are all Illiterate".

There are occasional acts of parish benevolence recorded. Thus, in January 1662, the churchwardens gave 1s. to Mr. Master, "a poor Minister"; and in October 1663 they gave 2s. "to Mr. Christomer Fitch Williams, who hath bin a Cornet of horse for the Kinge, being now distressed in his Returne to his owne countrey, by Mr. Smith's advice unto us by the Recomendation of severall Justessis of the peace". The usual payments for hedgehogs and for foxes are, of course, found. The number of the former seems to have been enormous: 237 were paid for in 1732. These harmless little creatures were the especial aversion of the churchwardens of the last century.

An "umberellow", which must then have been a novelty, was purchased for a guinea in 1745. It was no doubt for the use of the clergy at funerals. And in 1765 1s. 6d. was paid for mending "y^e Umbrello". Umbrellas are said to have been first used in the streets of London by Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

Other entries show that there used to be a rush-bearing at Wrexham, and that the service of the Plygain was regularly celebrated. Many notices are found of the sale and the letting of the pews. And there are very numerous accounts of payments made and of relief given by the vestry, which throw considerable light on the former condition of the poor.

All this, and much further information, will be found in Mr. Palmer's pages, which we now take leave of, with many thanks to him for the pleasure and instruction their perusal has afforded us, and with the hope that he will shortly complete his undertaking, and present the public with the remaining portions of his very interesting *History of Wrexham*.

LUDLOW TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Mr. G. Wolley, of Ludlow, has sent us the prospectus of a book he is about to publish on *Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood*, by Mr. Oliver Baker, who has furnished nearly sixty original drawings and an etching to illustrate the work. There are nineteen chapters dealing with the history, antiquities, and geology of this most interesting locality. The engravings include views of Ludlow Castle, the parish church, Bromfield Priory, Stokesay Castle, Stanton Lacy Church, and several specimens of the old half-timbered houses in the district. The illustration of the Old Bell, at Ludford, on the specimen-page, is boldly sketched, and if the rest of the drawings are equally good, the artistic value of the work will be considerable. We shall hope to review *Ludlow Town and Neighbourhood* on a future occasion.

"CYMRU FU": NOTES AND QUERIES RELATING TO THE PAST HISTORY OF WALES AND THE BORDER COUNTIES.—*Cymru Fu* was established in the *Weekly Mail* (Cardiff) in July 1887, upon the demise of the *Red Dragon*, with the object of continuing the good work of research into the antiquities and the past history of the Cymry, conducted with such marked ability in that magazine by Mr. James Harris. The majority of the ladies and gentlemen who so cordially assisted Mr. Harris in this work have, with many others of equal standing in and out of the Principality, rallied round the new publication, which the Editor has no reason to believe will fall short of its progenitor either in usefulness or trustworthiness. The literary success of the undertaking, however, can only be secured by the generous assistance of contributors, and financially by the enrolment of a large number of subscribers. The Editor, therefore, appeals to all, whether contributors or otherwise, to co-operate with him in his endeavours to place on record all that is worth preserving in the history of the Principality, and to the rescue of much that is infinitely valuable, before it is swept away by the advancing tide of education. It is proposed to issue Parts each half year, in January and in July, the subscription being 5s. per annum, post free.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Editors to the Local Secretaries, with the view of inducing them to perform their duties more efficiently than has yet been the case. The result of the Local Secretaries not reporting new discoveries immediately to the Editors is that papers on Welsh archaeology which should by rights appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in the first instance, are secured for the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries and of other local Societies whose officials are more energetic.

“ DEAR SIR,—It is very desirable that the organisation of the Association should be made as efficient as possible, and since this depends to a large extent on the exertions of the Local Secretaries, we shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly endeavour to assist the Editors, (1), by reporting any new discoveries in your neighbourhood; (2), by sending cuttings from local newspapers containing matter relating to Welsh history or archaeology; (3), by pointing out objects of interest which have not yet been noticed in the Journal, and getting photographs, drawings, and descriptions of them; (4), by calling attention to any acts of Vandalism you may have heard of; (5), by giving information about proposed or completed restorations of churches; (6), by putting persons willing to help in the work of the Association (whether members or not) in communication with the Editors; and (7), by encouraging new members to join our body.

“ We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“ THE EDITORS.”



